

URBAN DISTRICT OF FINCHLEY.

ANNUAL REPORTS

for

— 1920 —

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

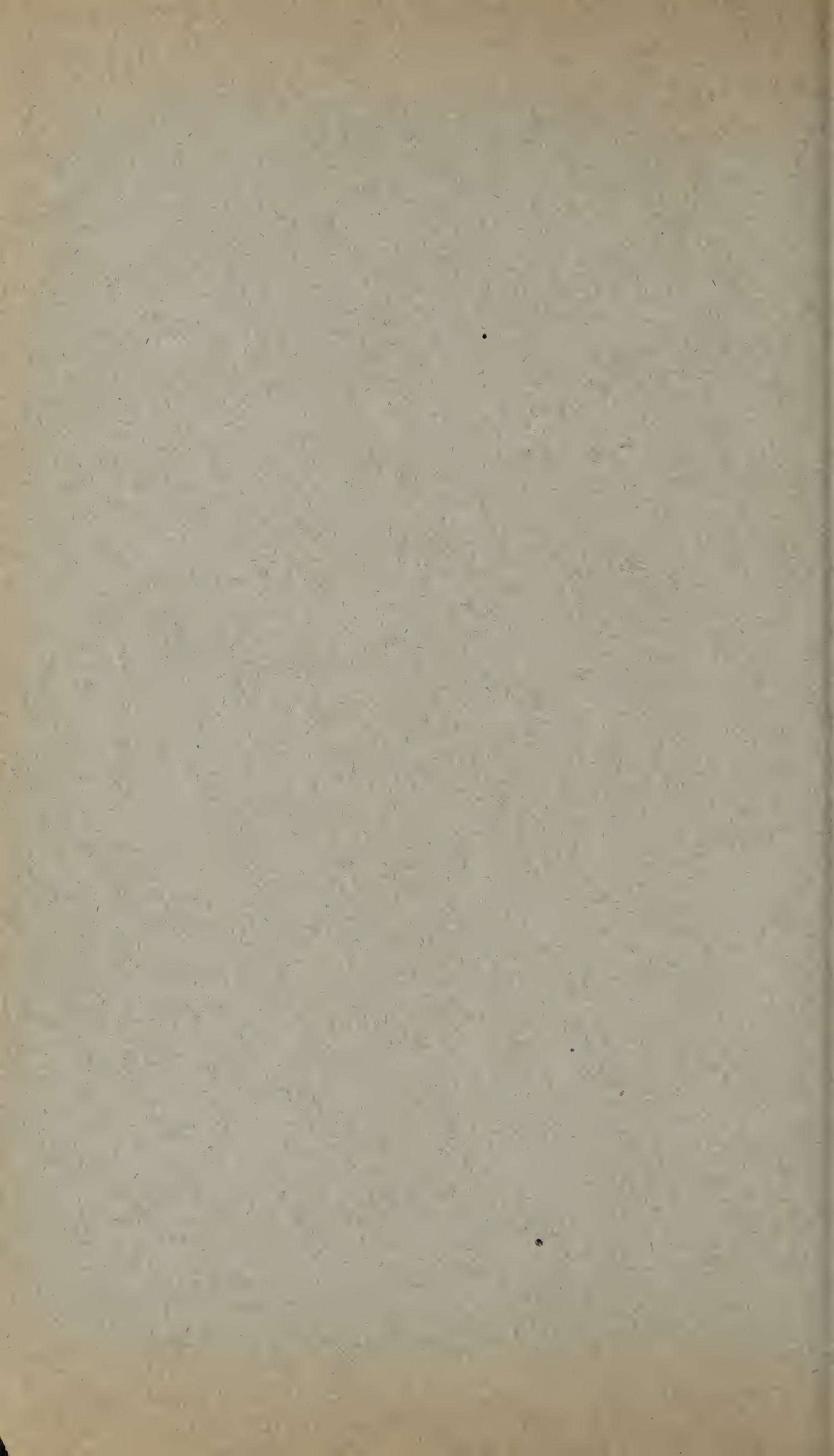
School Medical Officer

together with the

— ANNUAL REPORT —

of the

Sanitary Inspector.



Statistical Summary, 1921.

Area of District	...	...	...	3,384 acres.
Estimated Population at June, 1920	...			50,261.
Population at Census, 1911	...	...		39,419.
Increase of Population, 1901 to 1911	...			17,293.
Density of Population at Census, 1911	...			11'6 per acre
Average number of persons per house	...			5'1.
Average number of persons per separate rating	...	...	...	4'8.
Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population	...			22'4.
Death Rate per 1,000 of Population	...			8'82.
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births	...			53'2.
Zymotic Death Rate per 1,000 Population	...			0'29.
Tuberculosis (all forms) Death Rate per 1,000 Population	...	...	...	0'48.
Phthisis Death Rate per 1,000 Population	...			0'40.
Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 Population	...			1'25.
Rateable Value (Poor Rate), 1920-21	...	£345,129	11s. 0d.	
Assessable Value (Gen. Dist. Rate) 1920-21	...	£340,022	19s. 9d.	
A Rate of 1d. in the £ is estimated to produce £1,360.				
The General District Rate for the year 1920-21 was 4/5 in the £.				

Finchley Urban District Council.

Members of the Public Health Committee.

Chairman :

Councillor J. O. HERDMAN.

Chairman of the Council :

Councillor W. E. MARTIN, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council :

Councillor G. PATEMAN.

Councillor Mrs. BAKER.

Councillor BROADBENT.

Councillor Corke.

Councillor GIBBS.

Councillor MERRY.

Staff of the Public Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health :

WILSON JAMESON, M.D., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

E. J. FRANKLIN, M.R. SAN. I.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :

F. HUDSON, CERT. R. SAN. I.

C. W. NEWBERY, CERT. R. SAN. I.

Health Visitors :

Miss J. HARDING.

Miss J. HULL.

Clerks :

Miss E. G. TAYLOR.

A. F. STEELE.

J. CASPELL.

Special Officer :

J. E. OVERED, M.R.C.V.S., *Veterinary Inspector of Dairy Cows.*

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Finchley.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. BAKER AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my annual report for 1920 on the health of the Urban District of Finchley.

An endeavour has been made, on the grounds of economy, to eliminate all unnecessary matter and to reduce the size of this report as far as possible.

The duties and responsibilities of a Medical Officer of Health are increasing at a rapid rate and it becomes more and more difficult for one individual to devote proper attention to the whole of the work undertaken by a Public Health Department. Were it not for the capable and loyal manner in which Mr. Franklin, your chief Sanitary Inspector, carries out and accepts responsibility for that portion of the service which deals with constructional rather than with medical work, it would be quite impossible for me to maintain that standard of efficiency which a progressive authority has a right to demand.

My thanks are due to all the staff for their wholehearted support during my first year of office.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Baker and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILSON JAMESON,

(Medical Officer of Health).

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Finchley is a straggling Urban District, covering an area of 3,384 acres lying in the County of Middlesex and north of the administrative County of London. It is roughly 5 miles long and 3 miles wide. The soil is for the most part boulder clay, overlying London clay. The altitude of the district varies from 200 to 400 feet above sea level and the land drains on the one hand into the valley of the Lea and on the other into the valley of the Brent.

The inhabitants of Finchley are employed mainly in London but within the last few years several factories of moderate size have been established in the district. The chief of these are :—

Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	5
Motor Cycle Engineers	...	...	...	10
Laundries ...	...	...	...	5
Dairies ...	...	...	...	5
Timber Cutters etc.	...	...	...	7
Boot Repairers	...	...	...	11
Sausage Makers	...	...	...	2
Printers ...	...	...	...	3
Chaff Cutters	...	...	...	4
Boot Polish Makers	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	6

The district is as yet only in process of development, there remain still 1,000 acres available for building purposes. Permanent open spaces cover an area of some 140 acres.

Poor Law Relief.

Mr. Wilshire, Clerk to the Barnet Board of Guardians, has very kindly furnished me with the following particulars :—

Number of Finchley persons in receipt of	
outdoor relief during 1920	... 198
Total amount of such relief	...£4,266 2s. 0d.

Number of Finchley cases admitted to the
Barnet Union Infirmary (Wellhouse
Hospital) 159

Number of Finchley lying-in cases admitted
to Barnet Union Infirmary 14

Gratuitous Medical Relief.

The only hospital situated within the district is the Finchley Cottage Hospital. During 1920, 356 cases were admitted to this institution. The hospital has altogether 32 beds and extensions capable of accommodating 8 additional patients have already been commenced.

Finchley is fortunate in possessing a very active Charity Organisation and Nursing Society which provides three nurses for the assistance of the sick poor.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1920 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR	Population estimated at middle of each year.	Births belonging to District.		Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Number	Rate per 1,000 Population.	At all Ages.		Under 1 year of age.	
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Population.	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1914	45,868	963	20.99	423	9.24	64	66.45
1915	47,812	912	19.07	497	10.39	60	65.79
1916	49,255	853	17.31	403	8.18	48	56.27
1917	49,968	728	14.57	447	8.95	34	46.7
1918	51,240	620	12.1	548	10.69	31	50.0
1919	50,585	725	14.3	476	9.4	42	57.93
1920	50,261	1051	22.4	413	8.82	56	53.2

Area of District in acres }
 (land and inland water) } 3,384

At Census { Total population at all
 1911. } ages—39,419.

Population.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population at the middle of 1920 was 46,838. It is probable that this figure was an under-estimate. The number of occupied houses at the middle of 1920 was 10,471 and the average number of persons per occupied house according to the census of 1911 was 4·8. It is quite certain that the number of persons per inhabited house has not decreased since 1911; hence, on this basis, it will be quite safe to estimate the population at 50,261 persons for 1921. When the census was last taken in 1911 the population was 39,419.

Births.

The number of births occurring in Finchley during 1920 was 1051 (525 boys and 526 girls). This gives a birth-rate of 22·4 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 14·3 in 1919. The birth-rate for England and Wales for the year 1920 was 25·4 and for London 26·5.

The birth-rate for each of the three Wards of the district was as follows :—

			per 1,000 population.
North Ward	...	...	... 25·1
East Ward	...	...	... 21·2
West Ward	...	...	... 17·3

Included in the figure 1,051 are 45 illegitimate births—4·2% of the total births as compared with 6·2% in 1919.

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered in the district was 365. From this number have to be deducted 54 deaths of persons residing in Finchley at the time of their death but not ordinarily resident in the district. This gives a total of 311. To this figure, however, must be added 102 deaths of persons ordinarily resident in Finchley who died outside the district. We thus arrive at a total of 413 deaths from

which is obtained a crude death-rate for 1920 of 8·82 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 9·4 in 1919. This rate of 8·82 when corrected for age and sex distribution is altered to 8·96. The death-rate for England and Wales for 1920 was 12·4 and for London 12·4

The following table shows the death-rate for each Ward :—

			per 1,000 population.
North Ward	...	...	... 8·37
East Ward	...	...	... 8·59
West Ward	...	...	... 7·84

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1920.

CAUSES OF DEATHS			Net Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Institu- tions in the District.
			All ages	Under 1	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	5 and Under 15	15 and Under 25	25 and Under 45	45 and Under 65	65 and Upwards	
I			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes	Certified	...	413	56	7	5	16	11	44	90	184	64
	Uncertified	...										
Enteric Fever	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	6	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	2	5	3	6	3
Erysipelas	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	1	4
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	59	...	1	...	1	...	6	26	25	8
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease	...	...	52	..	...	...	1	2	2	13	34	4
Bronchitis	...	...	21	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	15	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	23	3	...	2	2	3	3	3	7	3
Other Diseases of Respira- tory Organs	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Alcoholism	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Dis- eases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	...	...	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Violent Deaths (excluding Suicide)	...	...	13	1	1	1	2	...	4	3	1	3
Suicide	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	122	5	1	...	2	2	10	21	81	24
Diseases, ill defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	413	56	7	5	16	11	44	90	184	64

DEATHS IN VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THE DISTRICT.

Institution.	1st quar- ter.	2nd quar- ter.	3rd quar- ter.	4th quar- ter.	Total.
Royal Air Force Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	1
National Hospital Convalescent Home, East Finchley. ...	1	3	4	1	9
Finchley Cottage Hospital ...	5	4	3	5	17
Woodside Home, Whetstone ...	3	—	—	2	5
Home of the Good Shepherd, East Finchley ...	—	3	—	—	3
St. Elizabeth's Home, North Finchley ...	3	2	—	2	7
Dorrien House Nursing Home, Alexandra Grove... ..	—	2	—	—	2
Netherbrook, Nether Street ...	—	—	2	—	2
Claverley, Woodhouse Road ...	4	1	—	2	7
Summerlee, Fortis Green ...	1	1	—	—	2
Alyth, Woodside Lane ...	—	2	2	1	5
Wright Kingsford Home ...	2	—	—	—	2
Nursing Home, Hendon Lane... ..	—	—	1	1	2
Total					64

Infantile Mortality.

There were 56 deaths of infants under 1 year of age—3 of these infants were illegitimate. This affords an infantile mortality rate of 53.2 per 1,000 births as compared with 57.93 in 1919. The rate for England and Wales for 1920 was 80. The lowest infantile mortality rate recorded in Finchley was 46.7 per 1,000 births in the year 1917.

Table showing the Wards in which Infantile Deaths occurred.

CAUSE OF DEATH				North Ward	East Ward	West Ward	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	{ Certified	...	...	14	20	22	56
	{ Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Measles	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
{ Scarlet-fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Whooping-Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
{ Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
{ Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
{ Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
{ Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
{ Premature birth	...	...	...	3	4	7	14
{ Atrophy, Debility and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marasmus	...	...	...	6	5	2	13
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	5	8	13

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.

A constant service of water is supplied to the whole of Finchley by the Barnet District Gas and Water Company. The water which is drawn from four wells in the chalk is pure but contains a considerable amount of temporary hardness. Rather more than 26 gallons of water per head per day are supplied.

Rivers and Streams.

Warnings have been issued by the Middlesex County Council regarding the pollution of Strawberry Vale Brook by the effluent from a portion of the sewage works. Reference to the methods taken to improve the quality of the effluent will be found in the next paragraph.

Drainage and Sewerage.

A "separate" system of drainage exists in most parts of Finchley. Ordinary surface water is conveyed by one system of pipes to the natural water courses draining the east and west sides of the district. All other waste water is discharged either into the high level or into the low level sewer. A considerable amount of surface water, however, finds its way into the main sewers, hence the quantity of sewage to be dealt with at the sewage works is greatly increased during rainy weather.

The sewage works adjoin Summers Lane and cover an area of $112\frac{1}{2}$ acres. This figure includes 33 acres leased from the Islington Burial Board. The works are divided into two parts, a high level and a low level, and deal with a total dry weather flow of 1,000,000 gallons per day. The first or older portion of the works receives all the sewage from the high level sewer and a varying amount pumped from the low level sewer. Altogether about 700,000 gallons are treated on the high level by chemical precipitation

followed by filtration through special beds of burnt ballast etc. The effluent from these beds is run over 33 acres of grass land. This portion of the works is urgently in need of reconstruction. The final effluent discharged into Strawberry Vale Brook has on several occasions been found to be insufficiently purified. The second, or low level, part of the works is of modern design and produces a satisfactory effluent. On no occasion during the past year has chemical analysis of the effluent revealed too low a standard of purification.

Four new filters are in course of construction on the low level works and three others are about to be commenced. When these are completed, it is hoped that an improvement will be effected in the effluent from the high level works on account of the relief thus afforded. No really satisfactory and permanent result will be achieved however unless and until considerable additional improvements are undertaken.

Closet Accommodation.

Proper water closets are in use everywhere throughout the district. In a few blocks of poor class property one water closet is shared by more than one family but on the whole the accommodation is sufficient.

Scavenging.

For years past the Council have contracted for the weekly removal of all household refuse. A scheme for the employment of "direct labour" has been discussed but no definite proposals have been put before the Council on account of the difficulty of determining the best type of mechanically propelled vehicle for use in the collection of refuse.

Movable galvanized iron dustbins are in general use and the Finchley Urban District Council Act, 1908, gives power to compel owners to provide such receptacles.

Trade refuse is collected weekly or at more frequent intervals on payment of a small sum.

The final disposal of the refuse collected is unsatisfactory. The refuse is tipped either on a portion of the sewage farm or on a field adjoining. In the former instance the heaps are set on fire and allowed to smoulder; complete combustion however does not result. In the latter case unburnt refuse is used for levelling the field and the area forms an excellent breeding ground for rats and flies. In 1914 the Council received sanction for the erection of a Meldrum destructor but the whole scheme was postponed on account of the war. As a temporary measure it is proposed to utilise the burnt material from the farm for filling up some uneven ground in the vicinity and thus to make room for the dumping of fresh refuse on an area where it may be burned. It is obvious however that this practice cannot be continued indefinitely. The provision of a destructor is a matter of some urgency as the land where refuse is being tipped is in close proximity to the houses at present being erected under the Council's housing scheme.

For some time past the contractor's men have been allowed to pick over the refuse and to extract bottles, rags, bones, etc. These materials have been disposed of by the men themselves and the money obtained divided among the workers. It is very doubtful if the decreasing value of such salvage warrants the risk to public health necessarily incurred by the collection and storage of unclean materials under conditions such as have existed in Finchley during the period under review.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

An endeavour has been made during the past year to re-establish the inspection of the district on a pre-war basis. A detailed account of the work done will be found in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report, pages, 42 to 62.

The Chief Inspector has the help of two assistants in the carrying out of his duties and the district may congratulate

itself on the efficient manner in which this important branch of public health work is conducted.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.

Common Lodging Houses—at present no common lodging houses are established in the district.

Slaughterhouses— see page 50.

Houses let in lodgings.

Management of Mortuary.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops—see page 94.

Paving of Yards and Open Spaces.

Keeping of Animals.

Offensive Trades—

Blood-boiler.

Blood-drier.

Bone-boiler.

Fell-monger.

Tanner.

Leather dresser.

Soap-boiler.

Tallow-melter.

Fat-melter or Fat-extractor.

Tripe-boiler.

Glue-maker.

Size-maker.

Gut-Scraper.

Schools.

There are eight public elementary schools (four Council and four non-provided) and two secondary schools in Finchley. Certain of the departments are somewhat over-crowded. The non-provided schools compare unfavourably with the more modern Council schools but on the whole their sanitary condition is satisfactory.

During 1920 scarlet fever was very prevalent in the district but the epidemic was widespread and there was no evidence that any school or class was a definite centre of infection.

Further information regarding schools will be found in the attached report of the School Medical Officer.

FOOD.

Milk Supply.

At the end of the year business was being carried on by persons registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-Shops Order, 1885, as follows:—

Dairymen & Purveyors of milk	...	21
Cow-keepers, Dairymen & Purveyors of		
milk	... ..	5
Cow-keepers	... ..	2
Purveyors of milk who reside outside the		
district but retail milk in the district		9
		—
		37
		—

One farm is concerned in the production of grade A (certified) milk and in another establishment the pasteurisation of milk on a large scale is undertaken. A considerable amount of the milk sold in the district is pasteurised and delivered to the consumers in closed bottles.

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the following particulars of samples of milk, butter and cream taken in Finchley during 1920.

Articles.	No. taken.	Adulterated.
Milk	132	9
Cream	2	—
Preserved Cream	1	—
Butter	2	—
	—	—
	137	9
	—	—

Prosecutions	...	...	2
Convictions	...	...	2
Fines imposed	...	...	£22

N.B. The figures given for adulterated samples include some adulterated informal samples in respect of which no proceedings could be taken.

I visited periodically all the cow-sheds in the district and in company with Mr. Overed, the Council's Veterinary Surgeon, inspected the cows. More than 120 cows were examined and 3 cases of mastitis were discovered. In certain instances the attention of the cow-keepers was directed with good effect to unsatisfactory conditions existing in the dairies or cowsheds.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919.

The Council have exercised their powers under the Milk Orders since 1919. At first each application for milk was considered on its own merits but it became apparent that a definite scale was necessary which would indicate the price to be paid by applicants for milk according to their economic circumstances.

Since the 1st December 1920 the following arrangements have been in operation in Finchley.

1. An application form must be filled in by the applicant. Attached to the bottom of the form is a small slip which the applicant must detach and send to his employer who is requested to state the weekly wage earned by the applicant during each of the preceding four weeks. The home is then visited by a Health Visitor.
2. The application is referred to the table of charges (see page 20). The total income as shown in the left-hand column means total income from all sources without any deductions whatever. This table is practically the same as that drawn up by Dr. Porter of Marylebone.

As a rule families earning less than 30/- weekly

receive milk free and families earning more than £4 weekly do not receive milk even at reduced rates save in exceptional circumstances.

3. Milk orders are issued by the Medical Officer of Health. These orders are made out in triplicate, one is given to the applicant, one to the milk vendor and the third is retained for office purposes.

Only two milk vendors in the district supply milk to the order of the Council. Both of these firms deal only in pasteurised milk (145° F. for 20 minutes) issued in sealed bottles

4. Milk, free or at less than cost price, is granted only to mothers and children attending one or other of the two centres. Dried milk is sold at cost price at the centres—none is issued free.
5. The economic circumstances of all families receiving milk are reviewed every two or four weeks, according to the period covered by the order issued. The Health Visitors visit the homes in question and endeavour to prevent abuse of the milk grant.
6. All checking of accounts etc., is undertaken by the finance department of the Council and full details of families receiving milk are submitted at each meeting of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.
7. No public advertisement is issued regarding the Council's scheme for the provision of milk. Typed leaflets are however handed by the Health Visitors to mothers visited under the Notification of Births Acts.
8. During 1920 milk was granted in only two cases to children between the ages of 3 and 5 years, and in no case did an expectant mother, other than during the last three months of pregnancy, receive milk. No individual was given more than one pint of milk per day free or at less than cost price. Altogether 158 separate families received benefits under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order.

9. The following sums have been expended under the Milk Orders:—

		£	s.	d.
Quarter ending March, 1920	...	184	16	2
„ „ June, 1920	...	170	5	5
„ „ Sept., 1920	...	154	15	1
„ „ Dec., 1920	...	123	5	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
		<hr/>		
		£633	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$

Price of Milk—
ONE SHILLING per
QUART.

Calculated on
a TWO SHILLINGS equals
ONE PENNY basis.

The Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919.

Table to ascertain at a glance the price per quart to be paid for milk by applicant under the above Order.

Method: Read off the total family income in the side column, the total number in family in the top column. The figure opposite the appropriate side column entry and underneath the top column entry indicates the price to be paid by the applicant per Quart.

				Total number in Family (including parents)												
£	s.	d.		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	10	0	& over	7	5	3	3	2	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1	15	0	„	8	5	4	3	2	2	2	x	x	x	x	x	x
2	0	0	„	—	6	5	4	3	2	2	2	2	x	x	x	x
2	5	0	„	—	7	5	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	x	x	x
2	10	0	„	—	8	6	5	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	x	x
2	15	0	„	—	—	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	x
3	0	0	„	—	—	7	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
3	5	0	„	—	—	8	7	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2
3	10	0	„	—	—	8	7	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2
3	15	0	„	—	—	—	7	6	5	4	4	3	3	3	2	2
4	0	0	„	—	—	—	8	6	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	2

— denotes Not Eligible.

x denotes Free of Charge.

Meat.

No public abattoir exists in Finchley and it is submitted that any scheme for the erection and control of such premises should be entered into by a combination of districts in North London so that a large area and population might thus be served.

The absence of a public abattoir makes proper inspection of carcasses at the time of slaughter a very difficult problem. Frequent visits are made to the various slaughter-houses by the inspectors and close attention is paid to all meat retail shops. The butchers in the district have usually dealt very fairly with the Public Health Department and are in the habit of notifying any abnormal conditions found in the animals slaughtered. A report recently submitted to the Council reviewed the whole position regarding slaughter-houses in Finchley, and the Council, while admitting the need for a public abattoir in North London, did not consider the present time suitable for embarking on such an undertaking.

The existing slaughter-houses in the district are, with two or three exceptions, old and not well adapted for the purposes of slaughtering. They are however maintained by the occupiers in a reasonably clean condition.

	In 1914.	In Jan., 1920.	In Dec. 1920.
Registered ...	—	—	—
Licensed ...	11	10	10
Total	11	10	10

Details of the various carcasses and portions of carcasses destroyed during the year will be found on page 52.

Other Foods.

Other premises where food is prepared, stored or exposed for sale are subject to periodical inspection and the necessary steps are taken to ensure that the premises are kept in a proper sanitary condition and to secure, so far as possible, the wholesomeness of all foodstuffs intended for human consumption. An important comment by the Chief Sanitary Inspector

on the inadequacy of existing powers for dealing with the sanitary condition of such places will be found on page 51. In my judgement it is extremely desirable that the Local Authority should be given adequate powers for controlling premises of this character.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During 1920, 315 cases of infectious disease were notified as compared with 275 cases in 1919. All affected houses were visited and the usual precautions taken to prevent spread of the disease. Close co-operation exists between the Public Health Department and the Education Department and every endeavour was made to control outbreaks of infectious disease in schools. The School Medical Officer and the School Nurses made frequent examinations of the children in the departments most affected.

Disinfection of bedding etc. is carried out at the disinfecting station, Summers Lane, North Finchley. The disinfecting machine was originally installed for the use of the old hospital only, and is now quite inadequate for the needs of the district. Plans for a new disinfecting station, cleansing station and refuse destructor were approved by the Local Government Board before the war but the scheme was postponed on the grounds of expense. It will be necessary soon to consider the advisability of placing a new and larger machine in the present station if a scheme on the lines previously indicated cannot be undertaken.

There is no provision in the district for the cleansing of verminous persons. When verminous children are discovered in school they are excluded and printed instructions are given to the parents by the school nurse indicating how cleansing may best be carried out. Children infected with scabies are dealt with at the Hornsey cleansing station at a charge of 3/- per attendance. It would be possible at comparatively small cost to adapt part of the existing buildings at the old hospital for use as a cleansing station.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NO. OF CASES NOTIFIED.								Total Cases Notified in each Ward.			Removed to Hospital from each Ward.			Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							North Ward. 1	East Ward 2	West Ward. 3	North Ward. 4	East Ward. 5	West Ward. 6	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.							
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	17	43	13	13	28	54
Cholera—Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	7	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	79	14	44	8	12	1	...	...	47	75	72	30	50	35	115
Erysipelas ...	18	...	...	1	3	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	194	20	144	19	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	52	1	3	9	26	13	...	...	18	13	21	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1*	1
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	16	...	1	4	6	4	1	...	10	2	4	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	371	7	35	193	43	58	32	3	100	119	152	43	63	64	170

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals,
Sanatoria, etc.

The Borough of Hornsey Isolation Hospital, Muswell Hill, N. 10.

Barnet Isolation Hospital, Mayes Lane, Barnet.

Enfield and Edmonton Joint Hospital, Winchmore Hill,

London Fever Hospital, Liverpool Road, N. 1.

Middlesex Districts Joint Small-Pox Hospital, Clare Hall, South Mimms.

*This case was nursed in the Elizabeth Garret Anderson Hospital.

Scarlet Fever.

194 cases were notified during the year—80 more than in 1919 and 33 more than in any previous year. The figure represents an incidence rate of 4·1 per 1,000 of the population. Fortunately the disease was mild in character and only one death occurred. Many of the cases were of such an aberrant type that a diagnosis of scarlet fever was arrived at only after considerable enquiry and careful examination. The services of the Medical Officer of Health were freely given when the practitioner in charge of the case desired a second opinion and there is no doubt that the good feeling existing between the medical men of the district and the Public Health Department made the work of dealing with these cases very much easier than it might otherwise have been. One hundred and fifteen cases (59 per cent.) were removed to hospital. The Squires Lane area and East Finchley were the districts most markedly affected.

Three patients discharged from hospital gave rise to three "return" cases. Not more than one "return" case occurred in any household. All were fully investigated but no continuing source of infection was discovered. There is little doubt that in certain cases the instructions given the parents at the time of discharge of a patient from hospital are not fully carried out.

Diphtheria.

79 cases were notified with 6 deaths as compared with 42 cases and 9 deaths in 1919. The incidence rate was 1·7 per 1,000 of the population. Fifty four cases (60·2 per cent.) were removed to hospital.

During 1920, 339,000 units of diphtheria anti-toxin were supplied to practitioners—176,000 units being supplied free of charge.

There were two "return" cases of diphtheria during

the year. In one of these, however, infection was due not to the case discharged from hospital but to a "carrier" case discovered in the household when the circumstances were being investigated.

Diagnosis was confirmed bacteriologically in almost all cases.

Enteric Fever.

One fatal case occurred in the district during 1920. The man infected was engaged in a greengrocery business and handled considerable quantities of imported fruit. No conclusive evidence could be obtained regarding the probable source of infection.

Two other cases of enteric fever were notified from the Central Royal Air Force Hospital. These, however, were dealt with by the military authorities.

**Number of Cases and Deaths from
Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever
during the past 27 years.**

	SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP.		TYPHOID FEVER.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1894	57	...	66	4	12	1
1895	27	...	22	2	12	3
1896	33	...	25	5	12	2
1897	54	...	20	1	13	2
1898	91	...	12	...	9	3
1899	58	...	32	6	12	...
1900	94	2	12	1	7	3
1901	98	...	21	2	15	3
1902	115	1	31	3	13	1
1903	67	...	72	3	4	...
1904	161	1	68	3	4	...
1905	85	...	32	2	8	1
1906	128	5	30	3	11	...
1907	125	2	59	4	6	2
1908	143	4	42	4	25	...
1909	97	2	77	4	7	...
1910	89	1	89	5	12	3
1911	153	...	57	4	3	...
1912	70	1	75	9	5	3
1913	93	2	50	1	6	1
1914	120	...	87	1	5	...
1915	161	2	80	4	4	1
1916	87	2	64	4	4	...
1917	66	...	46	4	3	...
1918	71	...	78	4	1	...
1919	114	...	62	9	1	...
1920	194	1	79	6	1	1

Erysipelas.

Eighteen cases were notified with one death.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Six cases were notified See page 33.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

One case was notified and was removed to the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital.

No cases of **Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, Acute Poliomyelitis, Small Pox** or **Puerperal Fever** were notified during the year.

Tuberculosis.

No. of notifications of "primary" pulmonary tuberculosis	52
No. of notifications of "secondary" pulmonary tuberculosis	49
No. of notifications of "primary" other forms tuberculosis	4
No. of notifications of "secondary" other forms tuberculosis	1
	<hr/>
	106

In 1919 notifications numbered 105, including 44 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

I am indebted to the local Tuberculosis Officer for the following figures:—

Total no. of new Finchley cases examined at the	
local Tuberculosis Dispensary...	72
Diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis	37
Diagnosed as not suffering from tuberculosis...	31
Undiagnosed—under observation	4
No. of Finchley persons suffering from tuberculosis in attendance at the dispensary during 1920	128

Every endeavour is made by the Public Health Department to induce persons suffering from tuberculosis to seek assistance from the local Tuberculosis Officer, and the services of the Department, as regards nursing advice and disinfection, are offered wherever necessary.

During 1920 there were 19 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 4 deaths from other forms of tuberculosis. This represents a total death-rate from tuberculosis of 0·45 or 5·5 per cent. of the total deaths. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis alone amounted to 0·37 per 1,000 of the population as compared with a rate of 0·67 in 1919.

The requirements as to notification of tuberculosis appear to be well observed by local medical practitioners.

Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery Etc.) Regulations 1919.

During 1920, 23 cases of pneumonia were notified. This is obviously an under-estimate of the number actually occurring in the district and in the beginning of 1921 a letter was sent to all medical practitioners reminding them of the diseases made notifiable under these regulations. The result has been a large increase in the number of cases of pneumonia notified.

The following notifications were received from the Central Royal Air Force Hospital :—

Malaria	...	...	...	...	17
Amoebic Dysentery	...	...	...	...	15

Public Health (Small-Pox Prevention) Regulations 1917.

No vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health during 1920.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

It is possible to obtain information regarding these diseases from school nurses, health visitors and the school attendance officers. All the poorest homes are visited, and the parents are advised to call in their own medical practitioner. The nurses themselves are able to give limited nursing attention only in cases of most severe illness.

Measles.

Ninety cases were brought to the notice of the department. There was no unusual incidence and altogether 3 deaths occurred due to this complaint.

Whooping Cough.

Eighty eight cases and one death were reported.

The following cases were noted by the school attendance officers as occurring among children of school age:—70 cases of **Chicken Pox**, 43 cases of **Mumps**, and 27 cases of **German Measles**.

CANCER.

There were 59 deaths (26 male and 33 female) from cancer during 1920. The cancer death-rate was thus 1·2 per 1,000 of the population. Of the 59 persons dying of this complaint 51 were over forty-five years of age.

The portions of the body affected were as follows:—

Abdominal organs	...	...	...	29
Breast	...	...	...	10
Tongue, tonsil, gullet...	...	...	...	9
Female generative organs	...	...	...	5
Various	...	...	...	6

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

A voluntary Infant Welfare Association was established in Finchley in 1913. Two centres were opened and much useful work was done. In 1916 the Finchley Council assumed control of the scheme and the Medical Officer of Health was made Chief Executive Medical Officer. A large and active body of voluntary workers assists at the centres and does a great deal of useful work that could not be undertaken directly by the Council or their officials.

At present there are two centres—one held at the Congregational Hall, North Finchley, on Friday afternoons

and the other at the Wesleyan Church Hall, East Finchley, on Wednesday mornings and afternoons. Medical Officers attend twice weekly. It is hoped soon to transfer the East Finchley centre to Bouchier House, Oak Lane, where a day nursery and a school treatment centre will also be established.

A Health Visitor attends at each centre and is responsible for all visiting in connection with the notification of births etc. in the area served by the centre. Very little ante-natal work is done and no session for such work has as yet been instituted.

An arrangement has been made with the Great Northern Central Hospital whereby the hospital authorities undertake to deal with cases referred to them by the medical officers of the Finchley centres and if necessary to provide in-patient treatment. The Council have agreed to subscribe a sum of £20 towards the hospital funds in return for this privilege.

The advisability of providing a maternity home or of subsidising beds in some lying-in institution has been considered by the Council. No definite arrangements have been made so far and the matter will receive attention at a future date. The possibility of using the lying-in accommodation at the Wellhouse Hospital, Barnet, was discussed. This hospital is a modern institution maintained by the local Board of Guardians and the Guardians have definitely stated that they are prepared to consider applications from local authorities under the Maternity and Child Welfare Acts for accommodation for expectant mothers. The utilisation of the Wellhouse Hospital by the Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities in the districts included in the Barnet Union would prevent the multiplication of institutions at a time when building operations are so costly.

A small extension of the work that might be contemplated in the near future is the provision of a few cots in connection with one of the centres, where infants whose progress is

unsatisfactory might be detained for a few days at a time to enable the necessary corrections in diet to be made. Such a practice would not add greatly to the cost of an institution such as Bouchier House and would be welcomed by the medical officers attending consultations.

No scheme for dealing with unmarried mothers and their children has been adopted. Where such cases are discovered in the district, attempts are made to deal with each on its own merits, and to obtain assistance where possible from voluntary agencies.

The committee of the voluntary association have undertaken the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers. During the year 31 cases attended the dentist and of these 22 received dentures. The mothers bore three quarters of the total cost, the remaining quarter being paid by the voluntary association. The Ministry of Health have indicated that dental treatment should be carried out in premises belonging to the Local Authority. Such premises will be available in Bouchier House after the 1st April 1921.

The only food supplied through the centres, free or at less than cost price, is milk. Reference to this will be found under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order 1919 on page 18. Dried milk and a few simple infant foods may be purchased by mothers at cost price at the centres.

Inasmuch as the Chief Executive Medical Officer under the Maternity and Child Welfare Acts is also School Medical Officer, close co-operation exists between the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme and the school Medical Service. Any cases that have required special attention at one or other of the centres up to the age of 5 years receive continued attention at the hands of the School Medical Officer, and where necessary are referred to the Children's Care Committee for additional assistance.

Statistics obtained from the two centres:—

		1920.	1919.
	East Finchley.	North Finchley.	Total.
Mothers attending ...	226	231	451
Children attending ...	263	253	516
New cases ...	159	142	301
Total attendances ...	5034	3900	7934

It will be seen that more than twice as many new cases attended the centres in 1920 as in 1919.

Of 226 infants under one year brought to the centres for the first time during 1920, 159 were breast fed and 67 were bottle fed. The 67 bottle fed babies, prior to attending the centres, were receiving the following artificial foods:—

Glaxo ...	...	...	18
Cows' milk and and barley water ...	...	...	10
Cow and Gate dried milk ...	...	...	4
Allenbury's Food ...	...	...	9
Bread and Milk ...	...	...	1
Nestle's milk ...	...	...	20
Neave's Food ...	...	...	2
Benger's Food ...	...	...	2
Frame Food ...	...	...	1
			<hr/>
			<u>67</u>

Visits by Health Visitors.

There are two Health Visitors in the service of the Council each devoting half her time to this work. The following is a summary of the visits paid by the Health Visitors

Visits under Notification of Births Acts ...	663
Visits to mothers and children attending centres ...	608
Attendances at centres ...	137
Visits under the Milk Order, 1919 ...	380
	<hr/>
	<u>1788</u>

Notification of Births (Extension) Act, 1915.

Number of births registered in district—1051

No. of parents who notified.	No. of doctors who notified.	No. of other persons who notified
Before letter : 297	475	112
After letter : 126		
Total 423		

Total number notified : 1010.

The number of births notified without a letter was 884 or 84·11 per cent. as compared with 91·72 per cent. in 1919.

Puerperal Fever.

No cases were notified during 1920.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Six cases were notified during 1920.

One eye only affected (not permanently)	...	3
Both eyes affected (not permanently)	...	2
Both eyes affected permanently	...	1

All cases were in receipt of medical and nursing attention. In the case where permanent damage was done to both eyes every endeavour possible was made to secure the admission of the child to hospital, unfortunately without success. One of the Health Visitors was detailed to attend the case and assist the medical practitioner and the nurse already in attendance; unfortunately the child is likely to be permanently blind in both eyes.

Infantile Mortality.

The following is the number of children under one year who died from various infectious diseases :

Measles	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	1
Diphtheria	...	1
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	...	2

Of the 56 deaths of children under 1 of age no fewer than 37 were due to congenital debility and malformation including premature birth.

During 1920 the number of still-births notified was seven.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Staff.

The duties of the various members of the staff have been detailed elsewhere and all information regarding the work of the various inspectors will be found on pages 42 to 62.

Hospital Accommodation.

At the present moment Finchley is entirely dependent on the good will of neighbouring authorities for the treatment of cases of infectious disease. During 1920, 53·6 per cent. of the cases of infectious disease occurring in Finchley were sent to various isolation hospitals as follows :—

Hornsey Isolation Hospital	...	120
Barnet Isolation Hospital	...	26
Enfield & Edmonton Joint Hospital		9
London Fever Hospital	...	14
		<hr/>
		169

The agreement entered into with the Borough of Hornsey some years ago terminated on the 30th June, 1916, and since that date negotiations have been proceeding between the two authorities regarding the joint ownership of the Hornsey Isolation Hospital. At the time of writing there is every prospect that a scheme will shortly be carried through whereby the Hornsey Isolation Hospital will be jointly owned and managed by the three authorities of Hornsey, Wood Green and Finchley. Considerable extensions will be required to the existing buildings but once this work has been completed ample isolation hospital accommodation will be provided for an area containing some 200,000 persons.

It has been possible so far to isolate only cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria and within recent months a certain amount of difficulty has been experienced on account of the lack of accommodation for such as those suffering from erysipelas. It is submitted that the new and well equipped Wellhouse Hospital containing some 200 beds and administered by the local Board of Guardians should admit cases of low infectivity such as erysipelas and puerperal fever. Such cases are admitted to Poor Law Infirmaries in the area served by the Metropolitan Asylums Board and the arrangement is found to be quite satisfactory. It would be unfair to the district to provide a large number of beds for the treatment of all cases of notifiable diseases in view of the fact that a modern institution is now in existence for the purpose of dealing with the sick poor in the area.

Small Pox Hospital Accommodation.

Since 1919 the district of Finchley has been included in the Middlesex Districts Joint Hospital District. Any cases of small pox occurring in Finchley are removed to the hospital at Clare Hall, South Mimms. The arrangement is satisfactory and its usefulness was abundantly proved in 1919.

Local Acts or General Adoptive Acts in Force in the District.

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 (adopted 23rd October, 1890).

The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1890, Parts 2, 3 and 5 (adopted 23rd October, 1890).

The Finchley Urban District Council Act, 1908.

The Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899 (adopted 1st June, 1908).

The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, Part 2, Part 3, Sections 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67 and 68 comprised in Part 4, Part 5, Part 6 and Section 95 comprised in Part 10 (adopted on the 8th September 1909).

Also Sections 81 (modified) and 86 of Part 7, Part 8, and Part 9 (adopted on the 26th August, 1909).

The Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846 to 1899 (adopted on the 18th March, 1912).

Chemical and Bacteriological Work.

Diphtheria.

Number of swabs examined	...	...	304
Positive	...	...	82
Negative	...	...	211
Doubtful	...	...	10

Phthisis.

No. of specimens of sputum examined			79
Positive	...	...	8
Negative	...	...	71

Ringworm.

No. of specimens examined		...	20
Positive	...	...	12
Negative	...	...	8

Specimens examined at the Great Northern Central Hospital.

Blood agglutination tests (Widal)	...	...	8
Positive	...	...	1
Negative	...	...	7

Examination of fæces for typhoid bacillus 1 (negative).

Sewage Effluents.

Several samples of sewage effluent from the Finchley Sewage Works were submitted to chemical analysis.

HOUSING.

1. *General Housing Conditions.*

Housing conditions in Finchley as elsewhere are unsatisfactory. A considerable shortage of houses exists and as a rule the only way in which a newcomer to the district can obtain housing accommodation is by purchase. This applies to all classes of property.

During the year the Council's housing scheme was commenced and the foundations of 111 houses were laid down. None of the houses was completed by the end of 1920. It is expected that, by midsummer 1922, 200 Council houses will be available for members of the working classes at inclusive rents varying from 16/3 to 17/9 per week.

Inasmuch as the district is mainly a residential one and no new large industries have been established within its boundaries during recent months, no fresh influx of population need be contemplated in the near future.

2. *Overcrowding.*

Subletting, always common in certain parts of the district, has become more general on account of the shortage of houses. In the worst cases of overcrowding endeavours have been made by frequent inspection and peaceful persuasion to limit the number of persons living in such houses and to abate overcrowding by re-arrangement of the sleeping accommodation. In no case was it considered desirable to take legal action.

3. *Fitness of houses.*

(1). The general standard of housing in the district is good. Most of the houses are of the small villa type, each with its own garden, and adjoining in many cases open spaces given over to allotments and other purposes. There is however a number of blocks of old houses that fall below the standard aimed at locally.

The main defects discovered in houses were:— damp walls, defective roofs, guttering and stackpipes, defective lighting, defective or insufficient drainage and sanitary conveniences, defective yard paving, and general disrepair.

As a rule owners of property in Finchley have not been unwilling to carry out reasonable recommendations made by the Public Health Department for the improvement of dwellings. During the war however remedial work was necessarily postponed but efforts are now being made to

return to pre-war standards. It must be admitted that in certain instances the tenants have shewn a complete disinclination to do anything themselves towards safeguarding the sanitary condition of the houses in their occupation.

(2). Systematic inspection has been constantly carried out under both Public Health and Housing Acts and action is taken under whichever Acts appear most satisfactorily to meet the case. Details of the defects remedied will be found on pages 54 and 55.

In six instances the Council executed works in the owners' default.

4. *Unhealthy areas.*

It has not been considered necessary to represent any part of the district as an unhealthy area.

5. Building by-laws have been relaxed in the district only in accordance with schedule 2 of the Housing (Additional Powers) Act 1919.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Statistics.

Year ended 31st December, 1920.

1. GENERAL.

(1)	Estimated population ...	...	...	50,261
(2)	General death-rate ...	...	...	8.82
(3)	Death-rate from tuberculosis ...	...	...	0.45
(4)	Infantile mortality ...	...	...	53.2
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses of all classes...			10,500
(6)	Number of working-class dwelling-houses		2,687 (est.)	
(7)	Number of new working-class houses erected			nil.

2. UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

1.—Inspection.

(1)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	672
-----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910...	334
Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	3
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	426

2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers...	296
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit	
(a) by owners ...	2
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ...	Nil.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied...	28
---	----

(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied	
(a)	by owners	21
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	6

*C. Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing
Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.*

(1)	Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	Nil.
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made... ..	Nil.
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil.
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil.
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders... ..	Nil.

3. UNHEALTHY AREAS.

*Areas represented to the Local authority with
a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part 1.,
or (b), Part 2, of the Act of 1890 :—*

(1)	Name of area	Nil.
(2)	Acreage	Nil.
(3)	Number of working-class houses in area	Nil.
(4)	Number of working-class per- sons to be displaced	Nil.

4.—Number of houses not complying with the
building bye-laws erected with consent of Local

Authority under section 25 of the Housing, Town
Planning, &c., Act, 1919. 1

5.—Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly,
the duties of each officer.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is the designated
officer under the Housing (Inspection of the District)
Regulations 1910 and he has the help of the two
Assistant Inspectors.

Finchley Urban District Council.

Annual Report

OF THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector

For the Year 1920.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban
District Council of Finchley.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. BAKER AND GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to present to you my Nineteenth Annual Report dealing with the work carried out by your Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1920.

The total number of inspections made during the year was 9,189, as compared with 7,492 in 1919. On 994 of the premises visited, defects or nuisances to the number of 2,967 were discovered, and at the end of the year 2,360 of these defects or nuisances had been abated, the work of remedying 417 was in hand, and the remaining 190 were outstanding. In order to ascertain that the sanitary defects were being properly remedied 728 visits were paid to the respective premises while the work was in progress.

The customary systematic inspection of the district has been re-established on a pre-war basis, and all insanitary conditions discovered in connection with house property and other premises which come under the control of the Department have been promptly dealt with. The various trade premises, which are subject to periodical inspection, have been kept

under observation, and steps have been taken to maintain, as far as practicable, a wholesome food supply.

The practice has been continued of communicating with the responsible party immediately upon the discovery of any sanitary defect, and supplying detailed particulars of the work necessary to remedy the same. These particulars are frequently amplified by oral advice given at the office or on the property. Assistance of this nature is much appreciated, and often results in sanitary improvements being more readily carried out.

In addition to the matters mentioned herein, a considerable amount of the time of your sanitary staff is of necessity taken up with clerical routine, interviews, and other administrative work that does not call for special comment in this report.

Inspections.

The total number of inspections made in regard to each section of work, is recorded in the appended table, together with a summary of the sanitary improvements carried out:—

House to House Inspections	...	...	...	334
Special Inspections	...	...	...	2715
Re-Inspections after Order or Notice	...	...	...	3141
Visits to Works in progress	...	...	..	728
Visits to Factories and Workshops (including Bakehouses)	...	...	...	317
Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	185
Visits to Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops			...	70
Visits to Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	42
Visits to Food Shops...	...	...	...	232
Visits <i>re</i> Infectious Disease	...	...	..	1192
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	233
				—
Total number of inspections and re-inspections	...			9189
				—

Notices Served.

<i>Informal Notices served</i> (General)	...	...	493
<i>do.</i> <i>do.</i> (Sec. 28, Housing, Town Planning, Etc., Act, 1919)	...	...	67
Letters received	...	...	691
Letters written	...	...	687
<i>Statutory Notices Served.</i>			
Section 41, Public Health Act, 1875	...	...	20
,, 94, <i>do.</i> <i>do.</i>	...	...	16
,, 22, Finchley Urban District Council Act			
1908	...	...	41
,, 28, Housing, Town Planning, Etc. Act,			
1919	...	...	2
Under Byelaws as to Nuisances	...	...	1

Summary of Sanitary Improvements carried out.

Drainage.

Number of Houses and Premises re-drained	...	12
Repairs or Amendments to existing drains	...	20
Drains or Gullies unstopped and cleansed	...	39
Length in yards of Stoneware Drains laid	...	781
Length in yards of Heavy Cast-iron Drains laid	...	15
Manholes provided	...	29
Manholes altered and repaired	...	31
Intercepting traps fixed	...	9
Fresh Air Inlets provided or repaired	...	23
New Gully Traps fixed	...	74
Gully Curbs provided or repaired	...	32
New Soil Pipes and Ventilating Shafts fixed	...	22
Soil Pipes and Ventilating Shafts repaired	...	6
Water Tests applied	...	125
Smoke Tests applied	...	41
Air Tests applied	...	22

Water Closets and Sanitary Fittings.

New w.c. basins fixed	...	77
-----------------------	-----	----

W.C.'s unstopped, cleansed or repaired	...	...	24
New Flushing Boxes fitted to w.c's.	...	...	15
Existing Flushing Boxes repaired	...	...	58
New W.C. Apartments provided	...	...	2
W.C. Apartments lighted, repaired and ventilated	...	...	10
Lavatory Basins provided	...	...	5
Baths provided	...	...	3
New Impervious Sinks provided	...	...	8
New Waste Pipes fixed	...	...	31
Waste Pipes repaired or unstopped	...	...	27
Existing Waste Pipes trapped	...	...	6
W.C. Apartment abolished	...	...	1

Miscellaneous.

Roofs repaired	...	...	109
Eaves Guttering renewed	...	...	6
Eaves Guttering cleansed and repaired	...	...	101
New Stack Pipes provided	...	...	6
Existing Stack Pipes repaired or unstopped	...	...	32
Existing Stack Pipes disconnected from Drains	...	...	19
Damp Walls remedied	...	...	13
Ventilation under floors provided	...	...	20
Yards paved	...	...	8
Paving of Yards repaired	...	...	35
Floors of Rooms repaired	...	...	62
Floors of Rooms relaid	...	...	5
Rooms repaired, cleansed and limewashed	...	...	409
Windows repaired and made to open	...	...	103
Workrooms cleansed and repaired	...	...	10
Cisterns repaired, cleansed and covered	...	...	58
Water Pipes repaired	...	...	4
Movable sanitary dustbins provided	...	...	423
Nuisances from animals abated	...	...	4
Stables cleansed	...	...	3
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	49

Infectious Disease and Disinfection.

Cases of infectious disease notified (excluding Phthisis)	315
Number of rooms fumigated after infectious disease ...	412
Verminous rooms fumigated	15
Number of articles disinfected	5773

N.B.—In addition to the above work of disinfection, 77 stovings of bedding, etc. (839 articles) were carried out, and 49 patients were removed to Hospital for the Friern Barnet District Council.

Drainage of Existing Buildings.

The existing drains of dwelling houses and other premises, which for various reasons are believed to be in a defective condition, are subjected to either the smoke or air tests. In all cases of necessity the smoke test is supplemented by, or used in connection with, an examination of the drains, after the ground has been opened up under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

During the year the drains of 12 houses were entirely re-constructed and the existing drains of 20 other premises were properly repaired.

On completion of each re-drainage scheme, a survey is made by your inspectors and a block plan of the new drain is prepared and filed for future reference, together with a tabulated statement of the work executed. This practice has been carried out since the year 1902, and a complete and valuable record of the re-drainage of existing buildings within the district has thus been obtained.

Water Closets and Soil Pipes.

Seventy-seven insanitary water-closet basins and traps were removed and pedestal or other suitable basins and traps of the "Wash-down" type fixed in lieu thereof. Twenty-four existing water-closets were repaired or unstopped and cleansed.

Fifteen new water-closet flushing cisterns were fixed and 58 existing flushing cisterns were repaired and put into proper working order.

Twenty-two new soil pipes and ventilating shafts were fixed and six existing soil pipes and ventilating shafts were repaired.

Baths, Lavatory Basins and Sinks.

Thirty-one new trapped waste pipes were fixed in connection with baths, lavatory basins, and sinks, and thirty-three existing waste pipes were repaired or properly trapped.

Eight new glazed stoneware or fireclay sinks were fixed, a number of these being provided in lieu of old existing York stone sinks which had become badly worn and insanitary.

Water Supply—Storage Cisterns.

Fifty-eight storage cisterns were cleansed and repaired or provided with suitable covers. The latter provision is one of some importance, as evidenced by the fact that in the course of inspection one not infrequently finds the decomposed bodies of birds or mice in uncovered cisterns, especially those situated in the space immediately below the roof.

Storage and Collection of House Refuse.

There were formerly a considerable number of brick ash-pits in the district, but practically the whole of these receptacles have now been abolished and movable galvanized iron dustbins provided in lieu thereof. During the year 423 dustbins were found to be in a defective condition, and were re-placed with new galvanised iron receptacles.

This number is greatly in excess of that reported during any previous year, and is accounted for by conditions arising out of the war.

The house refuse is removed by a contractor who carries out his work under the direction and supervision of the Council's Surveyor.

Complaints.

Two hundred and seventy-eight complaints were received with respect to the following matters, viz. :—

Alleged defective drains	...	...	...	11
Blocked drains	...	...	...	15
Insanitary w.c.'s	...	...	...	9
Flushing boxes out of order	...	...	...	5
Insanitary condition of mews and passages	...	...	...	11
Insanitary condition of houses...	...	...	...	43
Defective roofs	...	...	...	14
Water supply	...	...	...	12
Nuisance from dampness	...	...	...	10
Nuisance from overcrowding	...	...	...	6
Nuisance from animals	...	...	...	8
Nuisance from fish frying	...	...	...	8
Accumulations of refuse or manure	...	...	...	5
Burning of refuse	...	...	...	2
Nuisance on unfenced building land	..	...	...	2
Non-removal of house refuse	...	...	...	5
Absence of or defective dustbins	...	...	...	48
Smoke nuisances	..	...	...	4
Foul ponds and ditches	...	...	...	1
Smells from public sewers	...	...	...	17
Insanitary condition of piggeries	...	...	...	8
Nuisance from rats	...	...	...	8
Other complaints	...	...	...	26
				<hr/> 278 <hr/>

The communications in regard to the non-removal of house refuse and smells from the public sewers were acknowledged and handed to your Council's Surveyor, in whose department these matters are dealt with.

The other complaints were promptly investigated, and in those cases in which the Council have power to interfere, the necessary steps were taken to remove the cause of complaint.

Bakehouses.

There are twenty Bakehouses in the district, and of these two are underground.

From a structural point of view, many of the Bakehouses do not reach a high standard, but every endeavour is made by periodical inspection to require the premises to be kept in a proper sanitary condition.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

The Regulations made by the Council under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885, provide for proper lighting, air space, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, water supply, and for precautions to be taken to prevent infection and contamination of milk.

The usual periodical visits have been paid to the registered premises in the district, and the necessary steps have been taken to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Regulations. Since 1914, 3 cowsheds, 7 dairies and 6 milkshops have been closed and 4 purveyors of milk have ceased to trade in the district.

At the end of the year business was being carried on by the persons registered under the Order of 1885, as follows :—

Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk	...	...	21
Cowkeepers, Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk...			5
Cowkeepers	...	...	2
Purveyors of Milk who reside outside the district			
but retail milk in the district	...	..	9
			—
			37
			—

Manufacture of Ice Cream.

The confectioners' shops and other places where ice cream is manufactured or sold were visited during the summer months in order to ascertain that the provisions contained in Section 29 of the County Council of Middlesex (General Powers) Act, 1906, were being properly complied with.

The premises now on Register at which ice cream is sold number 39.

Slaughterhouses.

There are ten private slaughterhouses in the district, and since the year 1909 their use and occupation have been subject to licences granted to the occupiers thereof for a period of twelve months. These licences have been renewed annually.

Since 1914, the year when the last printed Report was published by the Public Health Department, the use of the following slaughterhouses has been discontinued for the reasons stated herein, namely:—

Slaughterhouse at rear of 55, High Street, North Finchley

The licence was not renewed by the occupier after 31st December, 1919.

Slaughterhouse at rear of shop, Market Place, East Finchley,

(Owner:—Mr. G. A. Oram).

The licence was not renewed by the occupier after 31st December, 1920. An application for a licence was made by the owner, but this was refused by the Council on the ground of the general unsuitability of the premises.

A new slaughterhouse, constructed by Mr. T. A. Vivers at Park Farm, East Finchley was licenced by the Council for the first time for one year commencing 1st January, 1921.

With about three exceptions, all the slaughterhouses are old buildings, which show little or no evidence of having been designed expressly for the purpose for which they are used. As a result, these old buildings are structurally far below the hygienic standard which is desirable in buildings used for the preparation of human food. They have, however, been in continuous use as slaughterhouses for very long periods and they are generally well managed by the present occupiers. Three of the slaughterhouses are now very little used.

The slaughterhouses are inspected periodically and steps

are taken to ensure the observance of the provisions of the bye-laws in force in the district, which provide for (inter alia) the keeping of the premises in a cleanly and proper state, the provision of proper drainage, ventilation, water supply etc, the removal of hides, garbage and offensive refuse within 24 hours, and the limewashing of the premises at certain prescribed intervals. Official visits are timed to take place, as far as possible, when slaughtering is in progress so that meat inspection may be carried out at the same time as the examination of the premises.

Latterly there has been less killing in the local slaughter-houses and, I believe, less home-killed meat is being consumed generally by reason of the increased demand for imported meat which is retailed at a much lower price.

Meat and Food Inspection.

During the year systematic inspection has been made with a view to the detection of diseased, unsound or unwholesome food; and to ensure, as far as possible, that foodstuffs are prepared and stored under proper sanitary conditions.

It will, doubtless, be conceded that it is essential in the public interest that some definite form of control should be exercised over the sanitary condition of all food premises such as meat, poultry, game and fish shops, ice cream premises, restaurants, cold stores, sausage and pie making premises, and, in fact, all places where food is manufactured and prepared for sale, or deposited for the purpose of sale for human consumption. Local Authorities are already vested with certain powers with respect to dairies, cowsheds, milkshops, bake-houses and slaughterhouses, but there are no special provisions contained in the various Public Health Acts which enable a Local Authority to regulate many premises which are used for the preparation of foodstuffs for human consumption. In practice, if insanitary conditions are discovered, legal action can only be taken, as a rule, under the nuisance clauses of

the Public Health Act, 1875. Consequently, it not infrequently happens that the Council are unable to deal effectually with conditions which militate against the maintenance of a good standard of sanitation, and improvements can only be enforced when a nuisance in the legal sense actually exists.

For the better protection of the food supply, it is submitted that food premises, especially those in which certain foodstuffs of a perishable nature undergo some process in preparation for sale, should be occupied only in pursuance of a licence granted by the Local Authority and that such licences should be subject to annual renewal; also that such premises should be controlled by suitable regulations.

The following is a list of the unsound meat and other food-stuffs destroyed during the year.

Meat Destroyed on account of Tuberculosis.

	lbs.
4 Carcases and offals of beef	3490
Parts of carcases, trimmings etc. of beef	221
3 Pig's Heads	
3 Pig's Plucks	

Meat and other Food-stuffs Destroyed.

33lbs. of Parts of Carcases, trimmings etc. of Beef.
 10 boxes and one barrel of Fish.
 7lbs. of Bacon.
 13½lbs of Butter.
 18lbs. of Corned Beef.
 7 tins of Salmon and Herrings.
 35 tins of Condensed Milk.
 43½lbs. of Tinned Fruit.

Fried Fish Shops.

A number of complaints have been received during the period under review with respect to alleged nuisances arising from the carrying on of the trade of a fish fryer. It is not

the policy of the Council to discourage the establishment of businesses of this character, but they desire to regulate such businesses and to prevent, as far as practicable, the occurrence of nuisance, especially from the emission of fumes and steam.

With this object in view the Council are about to declare by order confirmed by the Minister of Health the trade of a fish fryer to be an "offensive trade" and draft bye-laws for the proper regulation of these premises have been submitted to the Minister for his approval.

House to House Inspection.

The provisions of Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, Etc., Act, 1909, and the regulations made thereunder by the Local Government Board, impose upon every local authority the duty of causing to be made from time to time inspection of their district, with a view to ascertaining whether any dwelling-house therein is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

The inspections made under this heading are classified as "House-to-House Inspections," and each house is carefully surveyed. The scope of the investigations is of a comprehensive character, including all matters connected with the dwelling-houses which are likely to prove prejudicial to health, such as the structure of the houses generally, the conditions of the drains and sanitary appliances, water supply and storage, yard paving, storage of refuse, condition of the dwelling-houses in regard to light, free circulation of air, dampness and cleanliness, overcrowding and as to the existence of miscellaneous sanitary defects. The register of house-to-house surveys is kept on the card index principle, and, in conjunction with references to other registers, drainage plans, etc., which are also kept in the department, constitutes a complete and reliable record of the inspections made, and the result of action taken.

Three hundred and thirty-four house-to-house surveys

were made during the period under review, as compared with 242 in 1919.

The houses mentioned in the following list are those which have been dealt with under this heading during the year, viz. :—

Brackenbury Road	...	...	...	43	houses.
Grove Road...	...	...	...	18	„
Church Lane	...	..	...	8	„
Chapel Street	...	...	...	6	„
Lodge Lane...	...	...	...	5	„
Solomon's Terrace	...	...	...	8	„
High Road, Whetstone	...	...	...	3	„
Gruneisen Road	...	...	...	26	„
Brownlow Road	...	...	...	27	„
Hall Street	...	...	...	9	„
Friern Barnet Lane	...	...	...	23	„
Swan Place, High Road, Whetstone	...	...	...	10	„
Rasper Road	...	...	...	36	„
Stanhope Road	...	...	...	57	„
East End Road	..	...	...	6	„
Red Lion Hill	...	...	...	44	„
High Road, East Finchley	...	...	...	5	„
Total				334	houses.

As a result of these inspections, no less than 1298 defects or nuisances were discovered and dealt with, and these are enumerated in the appended summary :—

Blocked drains	...	...	...	5
Defective and short ventilating shafts to drains				3
Defective and insanitary w.c. basins	...	...		11
Defective joints between flush pipes and w.c. basins				13
W.C. flushing boxes out of order	...	...		26
Defective manholes	...	...	...	4
Defective Fresh Air inlets to drains	...	...		14
Defective house roofs	...	...	...	115
Dirty and defective ceilings and walls of rooms...				380

Defective floors of rooms	...	...	...	63
Insanitary stone troughs	...	...	...	1
Defective and untrapped waste pipes	...	...	...	20
Defective, absent, or insufficient yard paving	...	...	...	34
Rain water stack pipes in direct connection with drains	...	...	...	1
Absence of or defective eaves guttering and stack pipes	...	...	...	134
No proper outfall for stack pipes	...	...	...	4
Nuisances from dampness	...	...	...	60
Absence of ventilation under floors	...	...	...	12
Absence of or defective gratings to ventilation openings under floors	...	...	...	18
Windows not made to open	...	...	...	28
Dirty and uncovered service water cisterns	...	...	...	56
Defective service water cisterns	...	...	...	12
Defective kitchen ranges	...	...	...	5
Defective coppers	...	...	...	4
Broken sash cords	...	...	...	157
Defective service water pipes	...	...	...	3
Defective dustbins	...	...	...	67
Absence of or defective gully curbs	...	...	...	15
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	33

The House-to-House records prepared in 1920 have been carefully analysed, and the following statistical information compiled therefrom:—

DWELLING HOUSES.

Number of Houses inspected	...	334
Number of Rooms.	Living Rooms	645
„ of „	Sleeping Rooms	802
„ of „	Bed-living Rooms	53
	—	1500

OCCUPANTS.

Number of Occupants.—Adults	...	1225
Children	...	652

Average number of persons per house	...	5.6
„ „ of „ per room	...	1.25
„ „ of „ per bedroom	...	2.19

RENTS.

*Annual Rental of £16 or under	...	41
„ „ of £16 to £26...	...	111
„ „ of £26 to £40...	...	110
„ „ of over £40...	...	63
Owned by Occupiers...	...	9
		<hr/> 334 <hr/>

*Number of houses in regard to which Section 15 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act 1909, applies, by reason of contracts for letting having been made after the passing of the Act (3rd December, 1909) ... 23 or 56.09%

SANITATION.

Number of Houses where defects were found 262 or 78.4%

FOOD STORAGE.

Number of Houses not provided with larder accommodation...	...	301 or 90.12%
Number of Houses provided with larder accommodation...	...	33 or 9.88%

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

The Factories, Workshops and Workplaces on the Register number 194. The provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, which your Council has to administer chiefly relate to the following matters:—

(1) (a) Cleanliness.

(b) Air Space.

(c) Ventilation.

(d) Drainage.

(e) Provision of Sanitary Conveniences for both sexes.

(2) The provision of means of escape in case of fire in Factories and Workshops in which more than 40

persons are employed.

(3) Sanitary regulations for bakehouses.

(4) Homework.

The details of work done by your Inspectors are recorded as far as practicable, in the tabulated statement on pages 63—64 of the report of your Medical Officer of Health. The usual periodical visits have been maintained, and the sanitary defects discovered were properly remedied by the persons responsible.

During the year, the Council's Acting Engineer and Surveyor and myself were instructed by the Public Health Committee to report upon the administration of the Factory and Workshop Acts, and, after consideration of our joint report, the Council passed the following resolutions, namely :—

(a) that the Surveyor of the Council be responsible for the inspection of factories and workshops with respect to the provision of means of escape in case of fire ;

(b) that all plans submitted for the erection of new buildings or the alteration of existing buildings for use as Factories or Workshops be submitted to the Public Health Department for the observations of the Medical Officer of Health and Chief Sanitary Inspector, prior to the plans being presented to the Plans Committee by the Council's Surveyor ;

(c) that the Chief Sanitary Inspector be responsible for the periodical inspection of existing workshops and workplaces, with respect to sanitation, *e.g.*, cleanliness, air space, ventilation, drainage of floors, provision of sanitary conveniences and the inspection of premises where home-work is carried on ;

(d) that the Chief Sanitary Inspector be responsible for keeping the register of Workshops and Factories ;

(e) that draft bye-laws with respect to safety from fire be prepared and submitted to the Council for adoption.

Sanitary Condition of Theatres, Music Halls and other places of Public Entertainment.

During the year a communication was received from

the Ministry of Health suggesting that arrangements should be made by the Sanitary Authority for all theatres, music halls and other places of public entertainment in their district to be visited periodically by the Inspector of Nuisances, who should report both to his Authority and to the Licensing Authority any cases in which the conditions are found to be unsatisfactory.

In accordance with the instructions of the Public Health Committee, I inspected all the places of public entertainment in the district as follows :—

Three premises licensed for the exhibition of Cinematograph Films and Music.

Eighteen premises licensed for Music and / or Dancing.

Two Billiards Halls.

The sanitary condition of these premises was found on the whole to be satisfactory, and a detailed statement specifying the number and nature of the sanitary conveniences etc., provided at each premises was prepared and submitted to the Public Health Committee.

The Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920.

One of the objects of this Act is to protect the tenant from an excessive increase of rent and the percentage of increase which can be made is expressly provided for in the Act. Any such increase is also subject to the house being kept by the landlord in a reasonable state of repair, unless the condition of the house is due to the tenant's neglect or default or breach of an express agreement.

The Act applies to a house or part of a house let as a separate dwelling where, in the Metropolitan Police District, the standard rent or rateable value does not exceed £105 per annum, so that a very large proportion of the houses situate within the district of Finchley come within the scope of the Act.

The Public Health Department is mainly concerned with the action which may be taken by the tenant to obtain a suspension of an increase in rent. It is provided that at any time, not being less than three months after the rent has been increased as permitted by the Act, the tenant (or the Sanitary Authority) may apply to the County Court for an order suspending such increase on the ground that the house is not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation or is otherwise not in a reasonable state of repair.

The onus of proof is on the tenant and he may endeavour to prove his case by the production of a certificate of the Sanitary Authority or otherwise; *e.g.*, by the evidence of witnesses. The decision of the County Court is final and conclusive.

The Act does not definitely impose upon the Local Authority the duty of issuing certificates with respect to houses in a bad state of repair, but, after careful consideration, the Public Health Committee advised the Council to enquire into any applications received, and your Inspector was designated the officer to make the necessary surveys and to report upon such applications and to issue certificates when so directed by the Council.

The administrative work in this connection has not been free from difficulty. A number of applications have already been dealt with, and, in most instances, necessary works of repair have been carried out by the landlords. In such cases no certificates were issued.

Enquiries and Inspections after Infectious Disease.

One thousand one hundred and ninety-two visits were paid in connection with the cases of infectious disease which occurred in the district during the year. Careful enquiry were made regarding the history of each case, in accordance with the instructions of your Medical Officer of Health.

In regard to the precautions taken, under the direction

of your Medical Officer, to prevent the spread of infectious disease, no fewer than 5,773 articles were removed to the Council's disinfecting station and passed through the steam disinfecting apparatus; 412 rooms were fumigated and the walls of such rooms were stripped and cleansed where necessary. The walls and floors of the infected parts of the premises were also sprayed with a disinfectant fluid.

Disinfection in a number of special cases has also been undertaken at the request of residents, and a small charge made to cover the actual cost of the work.

The drains and sanitary fittings in connection with the infected houses were examined, and, in all cases of necessity, tested. As a result, a number of defects were discovered and satisfactorily remedied by the owners or occupiers.

In addition to the above work of disinfection 77 stovings of bedding, etc. (539 articles) were carried out, and 49 patients were removed to Hospital for the Friern Barnet District Council.

Game Licences.

Nine applications were received under Section 27 of the Local Government Act, 1894, from tradesmen in the district for licences to deal in game. A licence was granted in each instance.

Petroleum Acts, 1871 to 1881.

These Acts provide for the safe keeping of petroleum, which, when tested in a prescribed manner, gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 73° Fahrenheit. Ordinary petroleum oil, commonly used in lamps, flashes above the temperature of 73° Fahrenheit, and is therefore, exempt from the operations of the Acts.

Petroleum spirit can be kept only in pursuance of a licence granted by the Local Authority, with the following exceptions, viz., (1) when kept in separate vessels, each containing not more than one pint, and the maximum amount

does not exceed 3 gallons ; (2) when kept for use on light locomotives in accordance with the regulations made by the Secretary of State, and the quantity kept in one store does not exceed 60 gallons.

Carbide of Calcium, to which the Petroleum Acts apply, may also be kept without a licence, provided the amount does not exceed 28lbs. and the conditions contained in an Order in Council made on August 8th, 1911, are complied with.

During the year forty-four applications for licences to keep petroleum spirit and eight for carbide of calcium were received and reported upon and a licence was granted in each instance.

The licensed premises have been inspected and steps taken where necessary to ensure that the conditions annexed to the licences were complied with. The total quantities which may be kept in pursuance of the licences granted by the Council are as follows :—

Petroleum Spirit	...	...	...	12,150 gallons.
Carbide of Calcium...	...	...	...	1,186lbs.

The rapid development of motor transport has resulted in a considerable increase in the number of premises licensed by the Council for the keeping of petroleum spirit and carbide of calcium. Some difficulty has been experienced in connection with the storage of petroleum in bulk, and in one instance an applicant for a licence considered that certain conditions imposed by the Council were unreasonable and appealed to the Secretary of State. A Local Enquiry was held by the Chief Inspector of the Explosives Dept, Home Office, Major A. C. Cooper-Key, C. B., and ultimately an agreement was reached which provided for the conditions imposed by the Council being fully met. The needful works were subsequently carried out and the licence issued.

Legal Proceedings.

No legal proceedings were taken during the year.

Execution of Work in Default.

In six instances owners failed to comply with notices served by the Council requiring them to execute certain drainage works, and the said works were carried out by the Council in the owners' default.

Staff.

The following changes have taken place in the staff, namely :—

Mr. E. F. Eldred, one of the assistant inspectors resigned to take up a similar position under another local authority and Mr. C. W. Newbery, the senior clerk, who had previously obtained the necessary technical qualification, was promoted to the position of assistant inspector. Mr. A. F. Steele was also promoted to a more responsible position as clerk.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their kindly consideration and support, and also the officers of other departments, who are always very willing to render all possible assistance.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Baker and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. FRANKLIN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Public Health Department,

3, The Hawthorns,

Regents Park Road,

Church End, Finchley, N.

March, 1921.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops & Workplaces.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS
OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	22		
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	295		
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)			
Total	317		

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops & Workplaces

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	12	12		
Want of ventilation	1	1		
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...
Other nuisances	22	22		
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient ... ..	...	...
Unsuitable or defective	1	1		
Not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss 97 to 100)	10	9		
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	..	...
Total	46	45		

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1910, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.					
	Lists received from Employers.					
	Sending twice in the year.			year.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists	Outworkers.	
(1)	(2)	Cont- ractors (3)	Work- men. (4)	(2)	Cont- ractors (6)	men (7)
Wearing Apparel— making, &c. ...	40		40	12		12
Umbrellas, &c. ...	2		2			
Total ...	42		42	12		12

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.				Number, (2)
(1)				
Important classes of work-shops, such as workshop bakehouses may be enumerated here.	Bakehouses	...	...	15
	Dressmakers and Milliners	...	...	28
	Bootmakers and Repairers	...	...	18
	Motor and Cycle Engineers	...	...	19
	Other classes of Workshops	...	...	57
	Total number of Workshops on Register			137

5.—Other Matters.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Work- shops Acts (s.133, 1901)...	Nil.
Action taken in matters Notified by H-M. Inspetor referred by H.M. Inspec- tor as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s.5, 1901)	One
Other ...	One
Underground Bakehouses (s.101) in use at the end of the year ...	Nil.
	Two

Urban District of Finchley.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

School Medical Officer

for the Year 1920.

Finchley Urban District Council.

Members of the Education Committee.

Chairman :

Councillor W. E. MARTIN, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor G. PATEMAN.

Councillor Mrs. BAKER.

Councillor E. S. BOWEN.

Councillor J. BROADBENT.

Councillor W. C. CORKE.

Councillor A. KNOWLMAN.

Councillor E. TOYNE.

Co-opted Members.

Mrs. A. S. MIALI.

Miss M. SHOULTS.

Mr. A. L. H. McMASTER.

Ex-Officio Members.

Mr. W. C. COPE, C.C.

Mr. B. TODD, C.C.

Mr. F. GOODYEAR, C.A.

Secretary of Education.

J. COGDALE.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education
Committee of the Urban District Council of Finchley.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my annual report for 1920 on the medical inspection and treatment of elementary school children in the Urban District of Finchley.

A considerable amount of work has been undertaken during the period under review, and arrangements have been completed for the expansion in several directions of the school medical service.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to Mr. Cogdale, the Secretary of the Education Committee, for his invaluable assistance at all times. Any advance that has been made during the year has been rendered possible only by the good relations existing between his department and that of the School Medical Officer. The head teachers and my own staff have likewise done everything in their power to promote the efficiency of the service.

On the grounds of economy this report has been reduced in size as much as possible.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILSON JAMESON,

School Medical Officer.

SCHOOL MEDICAL STAFF.

School Medical Officer :

W. W. JAMESON, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H

Ophthalmic Surgeon :

J. R. PRIOR, M.D., D.P.H.

School Dentists :

A. G. HEYDEN, L.D.S. ENG.

G. H. W. RANDELL, L.D.S. ENG.

School Nurses and Health Visitors :

MISS J. HARDING.

MISS J. HULL.

Clinic Nurse :

MISS D. HOSKINS.

Clerk :

MISS G. V. TAYLOR.

CO-ORDINATION.

As the School Medical Officer is also chief executive Medical Officer under the Maternity and Child Welfare Acts, close co-operation exists. Any children attending one or other of the infant welfare centres who appear on reaching the age of five years to need special medical supervision are referred to the School Medical Officer. At present the records obtained from the child welfare centres are not transferred to the school files when children in attendance at the centres reach school age.

The Finchley Crèche, managed by a voluntary committee, is to be taken over by the Council on the 1st April, 1921 and as the undertaking will be housed in the same premises as the school treatment centre it is expected that children attending the crèche will receive many of the benefits of the school medical service.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

School Hygiene.

There are four council schools and four non-provided schools in Finchley. Three of the council schools are of the central hall type and one of the pavilion type. The non-provided schools are old and compare unfavourably with the more modern council buildings. In three of these eight schools certain departments have on the books a number of children in excess of the recognized accommodation.

The immediate surroundings of the schools are fairly satisfactory, although in three instances the buildings are insufficiently removed from busy thoroughfares. Natural means of ventilation are relied upon in all cases, but in certain class-rooms in the non-provided schools it is difficult to obtain proper "through" ventilation. Lighting and warming are on the whole satisfactory.

Equipment suffered considerably during the war when no replacements were possible. Repairs are now however being carried out as rapidly as possible, and replacements are being made where necessary. Desks and seats are mainly of the dual pattern.

The number of water closets is as a rule adequate and the sanitary blocks are generally kept in a clean state. Two of the schools have trough closets and in certain of the others common flushing tanks exist. Most of the schools are fairly well provided with lavatory basins and a supply of cold water for washing purposes. A reasonable amount of soap is obtainable by each school, but the provision of clean towels has been insufficient. This question is however under consideration by the Education Committee.

Drinking water from the main is available in all schools, but the number of drinking water taps and cups is far too small. The introduction of drinking fountains which do not require

the use of cups is advisable on public health grounds in all schools.

The school premises are swept every night, and thoroughly cleansed four times yearly.

The cloak-room accommodation in the non-provided schools is poor and in certain cases no heating is provided in the cloak rooms. In no school do special drying rooms exist.

Medical Inspection.

During the year the methods of keeping school medical records have been revised. All medical cards are now kept in the office of the School Medical Officer and from that office are sent out all notices relating to medical inspection. There now exists a complete card index of all school children in the district, and by arrangement with the attendance department this index is corrected every week. The results of inspection are transferred to special sheets which will prove of considerable assistance in the rapid compilation of statistical tables. It is hoped that the whole system will be completed during 1921.

Three main age groups have been inspected, "Entrants," "Eight to Nine Years" and "Leavers," and the Board's schedule has not been departed from. Head-teachers, nurses and attendance officers are encouraged to refer for examination as "specials" all children regarding whose progress, mental or physical, any doubt is entertained. Such special examinations are conducted either at the schools, the clinics, or the office of the School Medical Officer.

Routine medical inspection was carried out in seven instances in the school premises. In one case a Church hall immediately opposite one of the non-provided schools was hired for the purpose with the sanction of the Board of Education. This step was necessary on account of the lack of accommodation in the school in question.

Findings of Medical Inspection.

Uncleanliness.

Lice or nits in head	...	...	286	(13·7%)
Dirty bodies	...	...	216	(11·2%)
Excluded during routine weekly examinations.				
Individual children infested with nits or lice	...	...	...	168
Children suffering from scabies	...	...	38	

As the district is not provided with a cleansing station the problem of dealing with verminous school children is very difficult. In cases of persistent uncleanliness action is taken not under the Children's Act, 1908, but under the attendance by-laws. A somewhat Gilbertian situation is thus created inasmuch as the Education Authority prosecute for non-attendance children who have been excluded from school by one of their own officials.

It would be comparatively simple to convert part of the old hospital in Summers Lane into a cleansing station sufficient for the needs of the district, and, were a modern disinfecting machine installed, not only the verminous children but also the older members of the family could be properly cleansed. The unsatisfactory housing conditions that exist at present render some such provision a matter of necessity.

Minor Ailments.—314 children were discovered to be suffering from some form of minor ailment and were referred for treatment either to their own medical attendant or to the minor ailment treatment centre.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—125 children (6·5%) showed definite enlargement of the tonsils or evidence of the presence of adenoids. Of these 46 were mouth breathers. Operation was advised in 85 cases and 40 were kept under observation. Enlargement of the tonsils is however largely a matter of degree. Many children not included in the above figures showed definite slight enlargement, but the amount was not considered sufficiently great to warrant operative interference, nor was there any history of previous throat trouble.

Altogether 104 children (56 boys and 48 girls) had undergone operation for enlarged tonsils or adenoids prior to medical inspection.

Cervical Glands.—In 48 cases definitely enlarged cervical glands were discovered— 13 of these were referred for observation. In about one-fifth of the children examined the cervical glands were quite palpable.

Tuberculosis.

Pulmonary	...	...	4 definite	} (0·27%)
„	...	...	2 suspected	
Glands	...	...	...	} (0·27%)
Bones	...	...	...

The opinion of the Tuberculosis Officer is obtained in every case and all children showing evidence of tuberculosis attend the local tuberculosis dispensary.

Skin Disease.

Ringworm :—

Head	...	...	...	...	7
Body	...	...	...	...	7
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	83
Scabies	...	...	...	...	38
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	7

External Eye Disease.

Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	72
Corneal Opacities	...	...	...	...	3
Squint	...	...	...	...	40

Vision.

Able to read only $\frac{6}{18}$ (snellen) with one or both eyes	23
Able to read only $\frac{6}{24}$ (snellen) with one or both eyes	26
Able to read only $\frac{6}{36}$ (snellen) with one or both eyes	6
Able to read only $\frac{6}{60}$ (snellen) with one or both eyes	2
Able to read only $\frac{6}{0}$ (snellen) with one or both eyes	5
<hr/> Total <hr/>	<hr/> 62 <hr/>

About 3·1% of all children inspected showed some serious defect of vision.

Ear Disease and Hearing.—26 children or 1·3% suffered from discharging ears and 9 cases of defective hearing were discovered. Deafness was due in 4 cases to chronic ear discharge and in the remaining 5 to the presence of enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

Dental Defects.

More than 4 teeth decayed ... 453 or 23·5%.

Under 4 teeth decayed ... 475 or 24·7%.

928 children, or some 48% of those examined, showed evidence of dental caries.

In addition, 1608 children were examined by the School Dentists and of these 812 or approximately 50% were referred for treatment. Many of the children who were not suffering from any actual dental caries had very dirty mouths and were obviously not accustomed to use a tooth brush.

Crippling Defects.—The following defects were discovered:—

Infantile paralysis	...	...	...	11
Spinal curvature	...	...	...	2
Flat Foot ..	...	...	...	3
Deformed foot	...	...	...	1
Deformed leg	...	...	...	2
				—
				Total 19
				—

Infectious Diseases.—A special register is kept in which are entered all cases of infectious disease occurring in each of the schools. As a result of this, early information is obtained regarding classes which are likely to be a source of infection. In addition weekly returns are rendered to the school medical department by the school attendance department giving the names and addresses of all children absent from school on account of infectious disease notifiable or non-notifiable.

During the last quarter of 1920 an epidemic of scarlet

fever extensive but mild in type affected certain portions of the district, two schools being particularly involved. Frequent visits were paid to the classes most affected and all the children inspected. It was not found necessary however to close any class, department or school.

Vaccination.—Out of 1,923 elementary school children examined only 54% showed one or more scars of successful vaccination. The percentage among “entrants” was as low as 39·4, while among the older children it amounted to 68·9.

In the secondary schools 82·3% of 679 children had been successfully vaccinated.

The decline in the number of elementary school children vaccinated must be viewed with grave concern by all who appreciate the true value of preventive medicine.

Following up.

The names of all children found to be suffering from physical defects are entered in a register of physically defective children and the parents of such children are visited periodically by the school nurses.

As a result some 59% of all children referred for treatment during 1920 had received treatment by the end of that year.

The following is a summary of the work done by the school nurses.

Visits to schools	...	...	...	925
Visits to clinics	...	...	...	148
Visits (domiciliary)...	...	...	...	596
				<hr/> 1,669 <hr/>
Number of examinations of children <i>re</i>				
uncleanliness	...	...	...	25,000

Medical Treatment.

The Finchley Education Authority at the beginning of 1920 undertook the treatment of minor ailments, dental defects, defects of vision, and ringworm of the scalp by x rays.

During the year an ophthalmic surgeon was appointed to attend one session per week, and an additional school nurse was also appointed. The minor ailment treatment centre was opened daily at North Road School and a new centre was established in North Finchley to be opened as an experimental measure every Friday morning. Arrangements were made with the Borough of Hornsey for the treatment of school children suffering from scabies. It was also decided that in the beginning of the next financial year, the treatment centre should be transferred from North Road School to more suitable premises in Bouchier House, Oak Lane, that a part-time school dentist should be appointed to attend 5 sessions weekly, and that the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids should be undertaken by the Cottage Hospital on terms to be agreed upon between the Education Authority and the Committee of Management of the Hospital.

Minor Ailments. A minor ailment clinic at North Road School, East Finchley, is open 5 days a week and on certain days during school holidays. These arrangements have been in force since 2nd November, 1920. Prior to that date the clinic was open only one morning per week.

A hall has been hired in North Finchley for use on Friday mornings as a minor ailment treatment centre since 14th January, 1921. Both centres are well attended. It is proposed shortly to transfer the East Finchley minor ailment treatment centre from North Road School to Bouchier House, Oak Lane, where the accommodation will prove more adequate. Altogether 334 children attended the centre in North Road making 856 attendances in all.

There is no doubt that the centre in North Finchley might be opened with advantage more often than it is at present as the distance from North Finchley to East Finchley is too great to permit of many North Finchley children attending the East Finchley centre every day.

The principal conditions dealt with at the centre were : —

Affections of the skin including minor injuries 234

Discharging ears 27

External eye disease 31

Tonsils and Adenoids. During 1920, no scheme for the treatment of tonsils and adenoids was in force in the district. Arrangements have been made however with the Finchley Cottage Hospital whereby after 1st April, 1921, children suffering from enlarged tonsils or adenoids will receive operative treatment at the Cottage Hospital. Each child will remain three days (two nights) in the hospital, and the payments made per case will be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Surgeon and Anæsthetist, jointly ...	1	11	6
Cottage Hospital (maintenance) ...	0	12	6
	<hr/>		
Total	£2	4	0
	<hr/>		

During 1920, 85 children suffering from defects of the nose and throat were referred for treatment to private practitioners or to hospitals. At the end of the year 36 of these had actually received treatment.

Tuberculosis. As previously noted all cases of tuberculosis occurring amongst school children are referred to the local Tuberculosis Officer for advice and treatment.

Skin Diseases. The only skin diseases dealt with are ringworm, scabies and such conditions as are likely to improve under treatment at the minor ailment centre. The following are the numbers actually treated:—

Ringworm of the head	7
„ „ „ body	11
Scabies	38
Impetigo	105
Other skin conditions	52
	<hr/>
Total	213
	<hr/>

The X Ray treatment of ringworm is undertaken by Dr. Morison of Highgate who treats to completion each case submitted to him by the Finchley Education Authority at a fee of two guineas per case.

Children suffering from scabies are treated at the Hornsey cleansing station at a charge of 3/- per attendance. Altogether 19 children were dealt with in this way at a total cost of £28 10s. 10d. or £1 10s. 0½d. per case. This sum includes not only the fee paid to the attendant who conducts the children to the cleansing station but all travelling expenses as well.

External Eye Disease. 31 cases of external eye disease were treated at the clinic as follows:—

Blepharitis and conjunctivitis	...	...	22
Corneal ulceration	...	...	9
			—
			31
			—

Vision. The Ophthalmic Surgeon attends one session per week at the clinic in North Road School and examines all cases suffering from defects of vision or other eye conditions referred to him.

During 1920, 127 children were referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon for examination—91 of these were examined, glasses were prescribed for 57, and 55 actually obtained glasses. In 34 cases no special treatment was considered necessary. In 8 of the cases, the parents were unable to pay the whole cost of the glasses and the Children's Care Committee after investigation agreed to subscribe varying sums towards the purchase.

One child is at present attending a certified school for the blind and two other children suffering from high myopia are shortly to be recommended for similar treatment.

Ear Disease and Hearing. 27 cases of discharging ears were treated at the minor ailment centre. Most of these cases are still under treatment in 1921 as the condition is, generally

speaking, "chronic." One case of deafness of a marked degree has been referred to the Great Northern Central Hospital, and it is probable that the child may soon have to be recommended for treatment in a special school.

Dental Defects. During the year two local dentists attended each one session per week during school terms. Certain of these sessions were devoted to dental inspection and the remainder to treatment. It was obvious that additional sessions would have to be instituted if all children urgently in need of treatment were to receive attention. The Education Authority finally decided to appoint a part-time school dentist at £300 per annum to attend 5 sessions weekly for 46 weeks of the year. The new arrangements will come into force after the 1st April, 1921, and it is hoped that in this way the dental work among school children will be put upon a satisfactory basis during 1921 on the lines indicated in the reports of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education for 1916 and 1918. Altogether 1,602 Children were inspected by the dentists—812 were referred for treatment and 362 actually received treatment.

Crippling Defects and Orthopædics. No arrangements have been made by the Finchley Education Authority for dealing specially with these defects. Cases in need of treatment are referred either to their own medical practitioners or to hospitals in London. In 1920, 26 children were dealt with in this manner.

Defective Speech. A special class for children suffering from defective speech was started towards the end of 1919. The numbers attending are limited to 10, and two sessions weekly are held. Altogether 19 children have attended this class at various times, and considerable improvement has been effected in the majority. Very good results cannot however be obtained unless the children practise at home much of what they have learnt in the class. It is hoped that in the course of time the children attending the class will approximate closely in

age. At present the children's ages vary from 8 to 14 years, and the difficulties of the teacher are thereby considerably increased. The main defect is of course stammering, although certain of the children suffer from other defects, such as lisping, as well.

Open Air Education.

No organised scheme of open air education exists in the district. Play-ground classes are occasionally held in the summer months, and a few school journeys are undertaken every year. There is considerable need for an open air school in Finchley, and the accommodation available either at Woodhouse, North Finchley, or Bouchier House, East Finchley, might be utilised in this way.

Physical Training.

Considerable interest is taken in the physical training, both by the Education Authority and the head-teachers of the various schools. Much good work has been achieved in 1920 as many of the masters returned during 1919 from military service. No direct control over physical training is exercised by the School Medical Officer, but head teachers refer to the School Medical Officer for examination any cases which appear to them unsuitable for the ordinary games and exercises practised in the various schools. An attempt was made in one school to institute a small class for remedial physical exercises, but it was not found possible to put the scheme into practice on account of pressure of work. There is no area organiser of physical training.

Provision of Meals.

No action has been taken by the Education Authority during 1920 under the Provision of Meals Acts, 1906 and 1914.

School Baths.

During the summer months most of the senior children

attended the public baths during school hours for instruction in swimming. Courses of life-saving have been instituted and have met with a considerable amount of success. The whole scheme has been well organised and is working satisfactorily. During the winter months arrangements were made whereby certain children from Long Lane School were enabled to attend the public baths outside school hours and have a weekly hot slipper bath. The head-teacher and the school nurse selected the children and saw to the carrying out of the undertaking. Only the children from the poorest homes where no bath was available were selected, and the privilege was greatly appreciated by the parents. The scheme came into operation on the 22nd November 1920.

Co-operation of Parents.

The following numbers of parents were present at medical inspection :—

Squires Lane School	...	...	210—61%
Long Lane School...	...	...	184—51%
North Road School...	...	...	175—58%
Albert Street School	...	...	94—62%
St. Mary's School...	...	...	145—56%
St. John's School	...	...	80—64%
Christ Church School	...	...	93—51%
Holy Trinity School	...	...	38—46%
Central School	...	...	79—65%
			<hr/>
Total			1098—57%
			<hr/>

The percentage of parents present at medical inspection in 1919 was 55.

Before any treatment of a school child is undertaken, the parents are interviewed by one of the school nurses, and an endeavour is made to secure the attendance of the mother at the treatment centre. During 1920 a charge of 6d. or 1/- was levied for each attendance for dental treatment. All

other treatment was provided free. An effort is to be made during the coming year to secure adequate payments by parents for all medical treatment provided for the children.

Co-operation of Teachers.

The only work undertaken by the school teachers is the checking of the lists of children selected for medical inspection. Many children however are referred by the head-teachers to the School Medical Officer for examination as "special" cases. In certain schools head-teachers have taken a keen interest in the performance by the children of remedial exercises prescribed either by the School Medical Officer or the special teacher in charge of the "Stammerers' Class."

Co-operation of School Attendance Officers.

Close co-operation exists between the school medical service and the school attendance department. Weekly lists are prepared by the attendance department of all children absent from school on account of illness of any sort, and copies of these lists are submitted to the school medical department. In addition the names, addresses and ages of all "entrants" and "leavers" are supplied weekly by the school attendance department in order that the card index and filing system of the school medical service may be periodically corrected. The names of all children excluded from school by the School Medical Officer are notified forthwith to the school attendance department.

The chief attendance officer is responsible for actions taken in connection with breaches of the Attendance and Employment of Children by-laws and in connection with persistently verminous children.

Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.

During 1920 the Children's Care Committee granted assistance in the following cases :--

Grants of milk etc.	...	...	...	2
Grants of clothing	...	...	...	1
Convalescent home	...	...	...	19
Purchase of spectacles	...	...	...	8

Blind, Deaf and Epileptic Children.

All teachers have instructions to report either to the Secretary of the Education Committee or to the School Medical Officer all children suspected to be suffering from some physical or mental defect. Other cases are of course discovered by the School Medical Officer during medical inspection. Such children are either kept under observation or sent to the special schools.

One blind child, 3 deaf children, 1 epileptic child and 11 mentally defective children from the district attend various certified schools. In addition two special classes for backward children exist in Finchley, one at Long Lane School and the other at Squires Lane School. These classes deal with children who, though dull and backward, cannot be considered sufficiently defective to warrant treatment in a special school. The results obtained in these special classes are very good. Many of the children make excellent progress, and a marked improvement in behaviour is invariably noted. Large numbers of children are referred to the School Medical Officer as probably mentally defective. The work of examining and classifying such children is exceedingly arduous, and presents many difficulties.

The Joint Special School serving the districts of Finchley, Hornsey and Wood Green is situated within the district of Finchley. The school is conducted by managers elected by the three authorities and provides a suitable curriculum for the type of child attending. As already noted, 11 Finchley children attended this school during 1920. All made satisfactory progress with the exception of one who was subsequently notified to the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act. There are several children in Finchley

who are so feeble minded as to be unfit to derive proper benefit from education at a public elementary school but whose parents have refused repeatedly to sanction their attendance at the Joint Special School.

Nursery Schools.

The Council decided to open a nursery school during 1921 in Bouchier House, Oak Lane, and most of the arrangements in connection with the school were submitted to the Board of Education. It has however been considered advisable to postpone the opening of the nursery school till such time as an improvement in the financial state of the country manifests itself.

Secondary Schools.

The School Medical Officer acts as medical inspector for the secondary schools under the Middlesex County Council. No provision is made for treatment of defects found on examination. All information regarding the results of inspection has been forwarded to the County Council.

Central Classes.

Central classes have been started at North Road School, East Finchley. Children are admitted by examination to these classes at the age of 11 years, and all parents have signed an agreement to allow their children to attend up to the age of 16 years. It is anticipated that the central classes will shortly be removed from North Road School to Woodhouse, North Finchley.

All children attending the Central School have been medically inspected and the results of inspection are recorded separately from those obtained in the other elementary schools. It is hoped to review these children, if not to inspect them thoroughly, every year.

There are no continuation schools in the district.

Employment of School Children.

By-laws for regulating the employment of children and young persons under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, and the Education Act, 1918, were made by the Finchley Urban District Council on the 31st May, 1920, and came into operation on the 1st October, 1920.

During the year employment cards were issued to 151 boys and 27 girls; 107 children were examined by the School Medical Officer before being employed by newsagents, and 103 certificates were granted to 76 boys and 27 girls. Certificates were refused in 4 cases.

There is no evidence in Finchley that the employment of children of school age produces any harmful effects. Most of the children employed are drawn from the very poorest homes, and the addition of a few shillings to the weekly income is of considerable assistance at the present time.

Statistical Tables.

Annual Report for 1920.

TABLE 1.
 Number of Children Inspected 1st January, 1920, to 31st December, 1920.

AGE.	ENTRANTS.			INTER-MEDIATE GROUP 8-9	LEAVERS.			OTHER AGES.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
	5	6	Other Ages.		12	13	14			
Boys	64	195	69	274	13	107	78	49	521	849
Girls	55	197	107	317	18	121	85	52	593	952
Totals	119	392	176	591	31	228	163	101	1114	1801

Special Cases

Boys
161

Girls
78

}
239

Number of individual children inspected
1,999

Table II.

87

Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection in 1920.

				Routine Inspections		Specials.	
				Referred for Treatment	Referred for Observa- tion.	Referred for Treatment	Referred for Observa- tion.
Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	11	1	1
Uncleanliness:							
Head	...	...	...	283	...	...	...
Body	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skin ---							
Ringworm:							
Head	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Body	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Scabies	...	...	...	8	...	2	...
Impetigo	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
Other Diseases (non-Tubercular)	...	...	...	7	...	1	2
Eye ---							
Blepharitis	...	...	...	9	...	2	...
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keratitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corneal Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corneal Opacities	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Defective Vision	...	...	...	107	...	7	...
Squint	...	...	...	20	...	...	1
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Ear ---							
Defective Hearing	...	...	...	8	...	1	...
Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ear Diseases	...	...	...	24	...	2	...
Nose and Throat ---				dis. ears		dis. ears	
Enlarged Tonsils	...	...	...	} 79	37	5	2
Adenoids	...	...	...			1	1
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...			...	...
Other Conditions	...	...	...			...	...
Enlarged Cervical Glds. (non-T.B.)	...	...	...	...	11	...	2
Defective Speech	...	...	...	2	4	6	1
Teeth—(see body of report)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart and Circulation ---							
Heart Disease:							
Organic	...	...	...	...	7	...	2
Functional	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia	...	...	...	5	...	...	1
Lungs ---							
Bronchitis	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Other non-tubercular diseases	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
Tuberculosis ---							
Pulmonary:							
Definite	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Suspected	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Non-Pulmonary:							
Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hip	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other bones and joints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous System ---							
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other conditions	...	...	...	7	...	5	2
Deformities ---				(par:)			
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spinal Curvature	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other forms	...	...	...	8	...	5	4
Other Defects and Diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Number of individual children having defects
which required treatment or to be kept under
observation...

Table III. Numerical return of all exceptional children in the area in 1920.

		Boys	Girls	Total ¹		
Blind. (including partially blind), within the meaning of the Elementary Education. (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.						
Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..		...	...	...
Attending Certified Schools for the Blind		1	...	1		
Not at School ... ..		...	...	...
Deaf and Dumb. (including partially deaf) within the meaning of the Elementary Education. (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.						
Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..		...	...	...
Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf		1	2	3		
Not at School ... ..		...	...	...
Mentally Deficient.	Feeble Minded.	Private School	1	...	1	
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..	...	...	...
		Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children...	5	6	11	
		Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year by the Local Education Authority	1	...	1	
	Imbeciles	Not at School ... ..	...	...	...
		At School ... ..	...	...	...
	Idiots.	Not at School	1	...	1	
			
Epileptics.		Attending Public Elementary Schools	5	...	4	
		Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics	1	...	1	
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools	(att'd spe)	...	...
		Not at school ... ..	...	...	...
Physically Defective.	Pulmonary Tubercu- losis.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	5	5	10	
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	...	...	...
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools ... ..	...	...	...
		Not at school ... ..	...	...	...
	Crippling due to Tubercu- losis.	Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..	...	...	...
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	...	...	...
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools ... ..	...	...	...
		Not at school ... ..	...	...	...
	Crippling due to causes other than Tuberculosis, <i>i.e.</i> Paralysis, Rickets, Traumatism.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	10	10	20	
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	...	...	...
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools ... ..	...	...	...
		Not at school	2	1	3	
	Other Phy- sical Defec- tives, eg. delicate and other child- ren suitable for admission to Open-air Schools; Children suf- fering from severe heart disease.	Attending Public Elementary Schools		8	10	18
		Attending Open-air Schools
		Attending Certified School for Physically Defective Children, other than Open-air Schools...	
		Not at school
Dull and Backward		Retarded 2 years	8	...	8	
		Retarded 3 years	13	...	13	

TABLE IV.
A—Treatment of Minor Ailments.

Number of Children.					
Disease or Defect.		Referred for Treat- ment.	Treated.		Total
			Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	
SKIN—					
Ringworm, Head ...	...	7	7	...	7
Ringworm, Body ...	...	11	11	...	11
Scabies ...	...	38	38	...	38
Impetigo ...	...	105	105	...	105
Minor Injuries ...	...	21	21	...	21
Other skin disease ...	...	52	52	...	52
EAR DISEASE ...	...	27	27	...	27
EYE DISEASE (external and other)...	...	31	31	...	31
MISCELLANEOUS ...	...	42	42	...	42

B—Treatment of Visual Defect.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.									
Referred for Refrac- tion.	Submitted to refraction.			For whom Glasses were prescribed	For whom Glasses were Provided	Recom- mended for treatment other than by Glasses	Received other Forms of Treatment	For whom no treatmen was considered necessary	
	Under Local Educa- tion Author- ity's Scheme Clinic or Hos.	By Private Practi- tioner or Hos.	Otherwise						Total
127	91	...	...	91	57	55	...	...	34

C.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Number of Children.				
Referred for Treatment.	Received Operative Treatment.			Received other Forms of Treatment.
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme—Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Total	
85	...	36	36	...

D.—1. Treatment of Dental Defects.

(a)	Inspected by dentist	...	...	...	1602
(b)	Referred for treatment	...	...	...	812
(c)	Actually treated	...	...	...	362
(d)	Re-treated (result of periodical examination)	...	...	...	...

D.—2. Particulars of time given and of Operations undertaken.

No. of Half Days devoted to Inspection.	No. of Half Days devoted to Treatment.	Total No. of Attendances made by the Children at the Clinic.	No. of Permanent Teeth.		No. of Temporary Teeth.		Total No. of Fillings	No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics included in (4) and (6)	No. of other Operations.	
			Extracted	Filled	Extracted	Filled			Perman-ent Teeth.	Tem-porary Teeth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
II	80	390	43	500	183	42	542	...	...	...

**Table V.—Summary of Treatment of Defects as shown
in Table 4.**

(A, B, C, D, and F, but excluding E.)

Disease or Defect.	Number of Children			
	Referred for Treatment	Under Local Educa- tion Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Treated.
Minor Ailments	334	334	...	334
Visual Defects	127	57	...	57
Defects of Throat and Nose...	85	...	36	36
Dental Defects	812	362	...	362
Other Defects	28	2	26	28
Total	1386	755	62	817

Table VI.—Summary Relating to Children Medically Inspected at the Routine Inspections during the Year 1920.

(1) The total number of children medically inspected at the routine inspections	1801
(2) The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanliness or defective clothing or footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment. ...	158
(3) The number of children in (1) suffering from:—	
Malnutrition	11
Skin Disease	39
Defective vision (including Squint)	127
Eye Disease	9
Defective hearing	8
Ear Disease	24
Nose and Throat disease	116
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tubercular) ...	11
Defective Speech	6
Dental disease	928
Heart Disease	
Organic	7
Functional	—
Anæmia	5
Lung Disease (non-tubercular)	2
Tuberculosis —	
Pulmonary (definite)	3
(suspected)	1
Non-pulmonary	—
Disease of the Nervous System	7
Deformities	9
Other Defects and Diseases... ..	—
(4) The Number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, &c.)	227
(5) The number of children in (4) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, &c.)	169

